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Lucille Levin arriving in Frankfurt on Friday to meet her husband, Jeremy, after he escaped from his captors.

U.S. Reporter Describes His Escape in Lebanon

The Associated Press
DAMASCUS — Jeremy Levin, 52, an American reporter who was held hostage in Lebanon, left Damascus on Friday after describing how he escaped from 11 months in chains and solitary confinement by sliding down a rope of blankets.

He flew from Damascus to Frankfurt, where his wife was waiting to greet him.

"I can't wait to be back on American soil," he said at an emotional news conference.

He was turned over to Ambassador William E. Brown of the United States at the Foreign Ministry by Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharrat.

The television correspondent for Cable News Network, who disappeared March 7 in Beirut, said at the Foreign Ministry that he escaped his unidentified captors by tying three blankets together, sliding down from a second floor window and fleeing down a mountain to a Syrian Army camp in eastern Lebanon where Syrian soldiers took him in.

He said he could not identify his captors nor did he know why he was kidnapped. The extremist group Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the abduction.

"I've been in solitary confinement for the whole time chained to the wall or a radiator," he said.

The faces of the Syrian soldiers were the first faces I saw since March 7 of last year.

[Asked if anyone else was detained with him, Reuters reported that he said: "I believe that there were four other people in the apartment where I was. My room, where I was kept, was next to the bathroom and they would blindfold me to take me to the bathroom. When I wanted to leave, I would knock on the door and they would come and open the door."

[Every morning and evening, he said, he heard four other knocks and figured there must be four other people there. "My conclusion was they were probably American," he said, but added it was "just a guess."

Four other Americans have disappeared or were kidnapped in the Moslem sector of Beirut in the past year. They are William Buckley, a U.S. Embassy political officer; the Reverend Benjamin Weir, a Presbyterian minister; Peter Kilborn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut; and the Reverend Lawrence Jensen, a Roman Catholic priest.

Mr. Levin looked shaken when he arrived at the Foreign Ministry and appeared not to know exactly where he was.

He was dressed in gray trousers, a blue sweatshirt and bright white tennis shoes, which one of his captors said were purchased in the east Lebanese town of Chitara on the Syrian Army position barbed wire and in pajamas.

He did not show any signs of physical torture, but Foreign Ministry officials ordered reporters out of the room before they could ask him how he had been treated.

After the news conference, Mr. Levin was taken to the ambassador's residence. An embassy official said Mr. Levin was examined by a nurse and found to be in "good condition."

U.S. Thanks Syria

The U.S. government Friday thanked the Syrian government for its role in helping Mr. Levin, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We are very appreciative of the Syrian government's role in this matter," said Edward Dierker, a State Department spokesman. The Syrians had played a positive role, he said, but declined to give details.

A senior State Department official said there might be some indication Mr. Levin had been allowed to escape. "If he was allowed to escape," he said, "I'd tend to think the Syrians played a positive role."

Chess Championship Is Halted

Challenger Disputes Decision in Angry Public Debate

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The president of the World Chess Federation abruptly halted the marathon championship duel between Anatoli Karpov and Gary Kasparov on Friday, despite protestations by both that they wanted to continue.

At a stormy news conference disrupted by the surprise entry of the reigning champion, Mr. Karpov, heated accusations from Mr. Kasparov and a 90-minute backroom conference, Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, the federation's president, annulled the five-month match and ordered a new one for September. That match will start at 0-0.

Mr. Campomanes said his decision was prompted by the fact that the match, which after five months and 48 games had broken existing records for the ancient game, "has exhausted the physical if not the psychological resources not only of the participants but all those connected with the match."

What provoked Mr. Kasparov's fury and the incredulity of many chess experts who sometimes broke

into jeering laughter was this: the halt came as the 21-year-old challenger had won two straight games and reports were rife that Mr. Karpov, 33, was suffering from exhaustion.

"I'm not asking to continue because I think I'd win easily or because the world champion is ill," Mr. Kasparov said.

"He can play, everybody can see this. It's simply that for the first time in five months I have some chance. And now they're trying to take this away from me with endless delays."

He added: "The match must continue."

In the tumult that followed, Mr. Campomanes called for a private meeting with the players. Later he emerged to announce:

"The world champion accepts the decision of the president and the challenger abides by the decision of the president."

He said details of the September match would be set by a federation congress in August, but later he said it would be a 24-game match. The explosive finale coincided a match that up to then had seemed a

model of propriety, compared to the controversies and disputes that had become a mainstay of championship matches since Bobby Fischer of the United States squared off against Boris Spassky in Iceland in 1972.

Yet the stormclouds had been gathering for some time.

At the beginning of the match Mr. Kasparov, a brash young chess prodigy from Azerbaijan, had fallen far behind the cooler, more experienced champion.

Mr. Karpov won four of the first nine games, and another in late November to take a 5-0 lead, one point from victory.

Under the rules adopted for this match, no limit was placed on games and the winner would be the first to win six. Mr. Karpov seemed on the verge of a stunning shutout.

Then, in December, Mr. Kasparov won one game, and, on Jan. 30, another. After the endless draws the match took on new interest and a new shape.

It was then that organizers decided to transfer the match from the prestigious Hall of Columns in central Moscow to a new, less imposing

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Gary Kasparov at the news conference Friday in Moscow at which the cancellation of the world chess championship was announced. The decision angered Mr. Kasparov.

Drug Crop Up in '84, U.S. Finds

Under New Law, Some Nations Could Lose Aid

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department's annual report on worldwide narcotics production shows that in most of the major drug-producing countries, marijuana, coca and opium-poppo crops were larger in 1984 than in 1983.

The report, issued Thursday, will have greater impact this year because of a new law that says President Ronald Reagan must cut off foreign aid to countries that in his view have not made adequate progress in reducing narcotic crops.

The United States has diplomatic relations with nine of the 12 known major drug-producing countries — Bolivia, Colombia, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand.

In seven of these, all except Colombia and Pakistan, narcotic crops increased in the last year. The seven all receive U.S. aid.

A senior White House official said it was unlikely that the administration would propose eliminating aid. But he also said, "If after careful consideration it was considered advisable for a given country, you would have support for it here."

The production of coca, a leaf used to make cocaine, grew by more than one-third overall in the three traditional coca-growing countries: Bolivia, Peru and Colombia. In addition, the State Department said it had discovered that Ecuador has become a major coca-producing country.

Worldwide production of opium — used to make heroin — and marijuana declined slightly, the report said, even though most countries producing those drugs had crops as large or larger than in 1983.

The world's opium crop dropped by about 11 percent because of poor weather in Afghanistan that severely reduced the harvest.

The worldwide marijuana crop also fell by about 11 percent as a result of what the report called the most significant achievement in drug enforcement last year, Colombia's war on drug trafficking.

Colombia, the largest producer of marijuana for export to the United States, eradicated as much as one-third of its known marijuana crop last year, the report said. At the same time, its coca crop increased slightly.

In last year's report, the first under the new law, the State Department set reduction goals for six countries — Bolivia, Colombia, Jamaica, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand — as the law requires. Only Thailand met its goal, this year's report indicated, while Colombia met the target for one crop but not for the other. The new report sets goals for all the countries.

Senator Paula Hawkins, a Republican of Florida, who was the principal sponsor of the new law, said Thursday, "I am going to put a hold on the aid to all the countries that have not made progress."

Representative Charles B. Rangel, a New York Democrat who sponsored the bill in the House, called the report "blatantly honest" and urged President Reagan "to take a leadership position" on the foreign aid question.

The government's praise for Colombia in the new report was in marked contrast to the descriptions

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Both Treading a Fine Line in an Effort to Ease Apartheid

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — By the standards of his white forebears, President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa recently came close to heresy.

In a manner unthinkable to apartheid's original theoreticians, he has reversed policy by acknowledging the permanence of black people in "white" South Africa.

Before Parliament last month, he spoke of unprecedented, and as yet undefined, political and land rights for some urban black people in South Africa. Those people, by apartheid's initial blueprint, were destined to become nonpersons in "white" lands, useful for labor but relegated otherwise to tribal homelands.

Mr. Botha even offered a highly conditional release to Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress. Mr. Botha said Mr. Mandela, who has been in jail for over two decades, could go free once he renounced violence. Mr. Mandela rejected the offer.

Since the mid- to late-1970s, Mr. Botha's supporters say, the hard-nosed South African leader has been thinking in terms of change. The Soweto uprisings of 1976, the collapse of Portugal's African empire the year before and the demography of a nation whose black population was growing more rapidly

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than that of its ruling white minority, all seemed to dictate some form of appeasement.

Moreover, as liberal academics such as Herman Gilmer, an Afrikaner, have argued, economic growth began to be seen as the solution for South Africa's complex racial woes. That implied a stable black labor elite in "white" South Africa whose new-found wealth would draw it into acquiescence. Mr. Botha's battle cry to the whites became "adapt or die."

In reality, an Afrikaner commentator said, "he has been catching up with reality and acknowledging them. We seem to be

legislating what has already happened."

For the Afrikaners, the 2.8 million-member group that has governed this country since 1948, the pronouncements represented more than the cosmetic changes that they were dismissed as by black activists.

"What it is about, ultimately, is the survival of the Afrikaners," said an Afrikaner journalist who is regarded as a liberal.

Mr. Botha's supporters say that he has learned from last year's elections for Indians and people of mixed racial heritage, referred to here as coloreds. Those elections were marked by mass abstentions. Mr. Botha's supporters say he wishes to consult with black leaders on a "constitutional formula" rather than present an immutable blueprint.

Yet such is the mistrust and hostility between the government and black people that these black leaders who deal with the authorities almost automatically lose their credibility in their own constitu-

cies. So the question arises: Who will Mr. Botha talk to and on what terms?

Mr. Botha also faces a tactical problem. To avoid a white backlash, Afrikaner academics say, he cannot be too precise about what, ultimately, he has in mind for black people. But unless he sets out a clear agenda for change, many black leaders will not trust his motives and will shy from new discussions.

The ambivalence about what is billed in South Africa as reform has been apparent over the last week. The authorities said last week that a committee would be formed to talk about repealing the laws that prohibit sex between blacks and whites. Some people thought that signaled a change. But, it was noted, a similar committee had been formed before and did not produce recommendations. For conservatives, the very suggestion of a repeal of the sexual laws raises the frightening prospect of "gray areas" in South Africa's monochromatic heritage.

U.S. Making Tentative Plan to Move Greek Bases

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon, concerned by criticism from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, is making contingency plans to remove U.S. military bases from Greece in 1988. Administration sources say that the Defense and State departments disagree about how far to push U.S. disputes with Mr. Papandreu.

The sources said Thursday that there was general agreement within the administration that it would be prudent to be prepared to pull out of Greece if Mr. Papandreu won a new four-year term this year and adhered to his stance that the four U.S. bases in Greece were to be closed in 1988. Elections are scheduled for October.

If the bases are closed, the United States would have problems in maintaining its strategic posture in the southern Mediterranean. Greece is viewed as an anchor for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the region.

In addition, the United States has two naval bases in Greece, which provide port and anchorage

facilities for the U.S. 6th Fleet, and two air bases, which are used for surveillance and reconnaissance missions for the Middle East and the Soviet bloc.

According to the administration sources, the State Department believes it would be wiser to keep any planning on the bases' future on what a source called "a low-level, long-range and quiet contingency basis."

By contrast, the sources said, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and Pentagon planners appear to favor a high-level public statement of U.S. determination to reassess the relationship if the Papandreu government continues to be hostile.

Specifically, the sources said, Pentagon officials are debating whether Mr. Weinberger should do that when he testifies Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

On Feb. 5, Mr. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee that anti-American sentiment aroused by Mr. Papandreu was partly responsible for a Feb. 2 bombing that injured more than 70

people, among them 57 Americans, at a bar near the U.S. Air Force installations at Hellenikon, south of Athens.

The sources said that if Mr. Weinberger did issue a warning, he probably would say that the administration must reconsider whether Mr. Papandreu's interpretation of the 1983 base renewal agreement meant that the United States must think seriously about moving the bases.

The sources were unable to say how specific Mr. Weinberger might be in spelling out plans for such a move. But they said that an option would be to seek a base agreement with Turkey, which the Papandreu government's defense policy has identified as Greece's most likely potential enemy.

The 1983 agreement extended U.S. base rights for five years. The English text states that either party may submit written notice to terminate the accord five months before its expiration. In the absence of such notice, the agreement would continue to run indefinitely.

Mr. Papandreu has said repeatedly that he regards the agreement as a timetable for closing the bases in 1988. Initially, U.S. officials tended to discount such statements as intended for domestic Greek consumption.

U.S. Cautious On PLO Pact With Jordan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Reagan administration officials say that the United States intends to ask Arab leaders whether the framework agreement worked out by King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, could lead to Middle East peace negotiations.

Because of discussions with Jordanian, Egyptian and other Arab leaders in recent days, the Reagan administration has learned that the framework accord is limited to broad negotiating principles and is regarded by Hussein as only a first step, with many details to be worked out.

Officials said Thursday that this could be the most hopeful sign coming out of the Arab world in two years.

But they added that there were so many open questions that it would be premature to be optimistic about the immediate prospects. Among the questions were whether direct Arab-Israeli talks would result or whether the PLO would now accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 on bringing about a peace settlement.

Resolutions 242 and 338 call on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territory and implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist within internationally recognized secure borders.

The administration officials said it was important that the Arabs had described the "framework agreement" as a "framework agreement," and not as a detailed accord.

"It is obviously less than a full agreement," a State Department official said. "It is really just a number of generalities, and that is why our response is in the form of questions. If it means that there is an Arab party ready to negotiate directly with Israel, then it is positive. If it means acceptance of Resolution 242, then it is good. We don't have the answer now."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, when asked about the unpublished understanding between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat, announced Monday in Amman, said Thursday that "our knowledge is kind of fuzzy."

"We don't know exactly what is coming out of this discussion and I suppose it will sort of evolve along," he said in an interview over

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The Unshakable Reagan: Body Language Conveys His Deepest Convictions

When He Talks of Space Defense, a Hand Gesture Can Be a Show of Force

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Ronald Reagan sits down face-to-face with four reporters by a roaring fire in his Oval Office, as he did for a recent interview, he seems more unshakable on certain pet ideas than he does on the television screen or in print. The force of his position comes across as much in his body language as in what he says.

From afar, many people are tempted to assume that some things any president says are for effect and may represent posturing, perhaps at the start of complicated negotiations with Congress or Moscow.

But from close up, Mr. Reagan communicates not only his stand on policy matters but also the hierarchy of his priorities. He conveys a clear division between the issues forced on him by circumstance or the bureaucracy and those on which he has deep personal feelings.

It is in such intimate settings that congressional leaders and top advisers take his measure and then conclude that it is probably useless to try to change his mind on those key issues.

Consider the Strategic Defense Initiative, his proposal for a space-based defense against nuclear missiles. In a 30-minute interview, that raised 27 questions, mostly on foreign policy, it was clear that this was the issue that moved him most deeply, the one on which he had the strongest convictions.

For much of the time Mr. Reagan settled back

comfortably in his blue suit and wavy brown hair framed by the patterned design of a wing-backed chair. At ease and affable, he listened to the questions, responding to the first ones briefly.

Then, as he warmed to the give-and-take, his responses came punctuated with a little shake of the head, a smile, a sign of emphasis here or there, or a hand reached out in gesture.

Just before the interview began, Mr. Reagan had run through a 20-minute "prep," as they call it in the White House, with Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, and two deputy press secretaries, Martin Fitzwater and Robert B. Sims, on the topics they expected to arise.

It was obvious that they had rehearsed his well on the political trances that ensued in South Korea over the return of the exiled opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and on the latest developments in Central America, as well as on the subjects of budget and taxes.

For the visit of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, he already had been thoroughly briefed on the administration's diplomacy in the Middle East, and he dealt with those issues handily.

But when the issue of strategic defense came up, his personal chemistry and his body language changed. He became totally engaged. He leaned his body into the discussion, moving forward in the chair and taking the conversational offensive. Words flowed with little prompting.

It happened more than once, each answer on that topic reinforcing the impression that to others,

especially to top officials within his administration, he must already have conveyed such firmness and conviction that little room was left for serious debate on that issue.

"You're right," said a senior White House official. "He does feel strongly on that one. Of course, I don't think anybody in a senior position in the administration disagrees with him."

There may indeed be unanimity at top levels now. But just six or eight weeks ago, senior State Department officials were talking about using the American push on strategic defenses as a bargaining chip if Moscow would agree to the deep reductions in its offensive nuclear arsenal that Mr. Reagan has sought for two years.

On Monday, more clearly than ever before, the president indicated that was not his intention.

On other arms control issues, such as how Soviet violations of past agreements might affect his willingness to sign a new accord, he begged off a direct answer so as not to affect the forthcoming talks.

With his back straight against his chair, he parried: "Now, we are getting into the area of actual negotiating and I don't think we should be discussing that."

But on the Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly referred to as the "star wars" program, he showed no such hesitancy.

One sure sign that the president has deep feelings on an issue and will stick to his guns, aside say, is when he tells anecdotes or cites historical evi-

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President Ronald Reagan

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■ The Reagan administration has a list of changes it would accept in its budget plan, Senator Robert Dole said. Page 3.

■ The limit on U.S. military advisers in El Salvador does not include temporary personnel, a U.S. official says. Page 3.

■ A U.S. veteran says he saw a man, identified as Dr. Josef Mengele at an American POW camp in 1945. Page 5.

■ Anti-terrorist training among Americans in Brussels has spread to the schools. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ An exhibition in Lausanne celebrates artists as they saw themselves. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. wholesale prices showed no change in January over December. Page 7.

■ The United States has intervened on foreign-currency markets several times since early February. Page 7.

Walesa Summoned By Prosecutors; 3 Activists Charged

WARSAW — An aide to Lech Walesa said Friday that Mr. Walesa has been summoned by prosecutors for questioning in connection with charges filed earlier in the day against three other leading activists that they were planning a national strike.

The aide said that the public prosecutor in Gdansk had asked Mr. Walesa to see him Saturday "as a suspect" on the same charges brought against Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, who have been detained.

The four, who were leaders of the Solidarity trade union before it was banned by the authorities, were attending a clandestine meeting Wednesday in Gdansk that was raided by the secret police. Mr. Walesa, who lives nearby, was allowed to go free. The other three men were among seven detained.

The official PAP news agency said that Mr. Michnik, Mr. Lis and Mr. Frasyniuk, who all were released from jail last year under a government amnesty program, were accused Friday of fomenting unrest and illegal protests.

The charges carry maximum prison sentences of three years, the Justice Ministry said.

The charges refer to Solidarity's call for a 15-minute nationwide strike on Feb. 28 against government food price increases that are planned for March.

The strike proposal came from the underground Solidarity Temporary Coordinating Commission, known by the initials TKK, and was the banned union's first call for industrial action in 18 months.

PAP made no mention of four other activists detained in Wednesday's raid: Janusz Palubicki, Marcin Wilk, Jacek Merkel and Stanislaw Henzlik. The authorities have 48 hours to either release or file charges against detained suspects and that time period expired Friday.

Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis were under investigation previously because they attended a Jan. 21 meeting of the temporary council. The decision to call the strike was made at the meeting.

The Justice Ministry said that their amnesties could be revoked if they are convicted under the charges filed Friday, but only after all appeals procedures had been exhausted.

They are the first prisoners released under the amnesty program to be arrested on counts that could affect the amnesty measure.

Mr. Michnik, who was released from prison in August, served two and a half years on charges of preparing to overthrow the system.

Mr. Lis served six months and was freed in early December after the government dropped treason charges against him for lack of evidence.

Mr. Frasyniuk, the Wrocław regional leader of Solidarity, served a two-month sentence last autumn for disturbing public order.

Mr. Michnik, a leading adviser to Solidarity, has been in and out of jail since the mid-1960s for his opposition to the government. He was a co-founder of the banned Workers Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR.

The press agency said the three were guilty of repeated law-breaking.

It accused them of "an ostentatiously disrespectful attitude to the requirements of the legal order" and said they tried persistently to "interfere with the processes of stabilizing public life in Poland."

U.S. Legislators' Guides Are Beaten in Ethiopia

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service

GONDAR, Ethiopia — Two Ethiopian legislators on a tour of Jewish villages were attacked and beaten by men later identified as government authorities.

Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia, described the incident as "a clear message by a very repressive regime that it does not appreciate our going to Gondar or visiting" the Ethiopian Jews.

Representative Gary Ackerman, Democrat of New York, said it was "repulsive" that two Ethiopians would be "brutalized" while "accompanying a U.S. congressional delegation's humanitarian mission."

"It's very clear from what happened by force and fear," said Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona. "Our visit underscores the harsh reality of Ethiopia and the threatening situation for Ethiopian Jews, many of whom have been seeking to migrate to Israel."

One of the Ethiopians was an employee of the U.S. Embassy, and the other was a guide for Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Neither is Jewish.

The relief commission guide was reported to have been beaten in Gondar.

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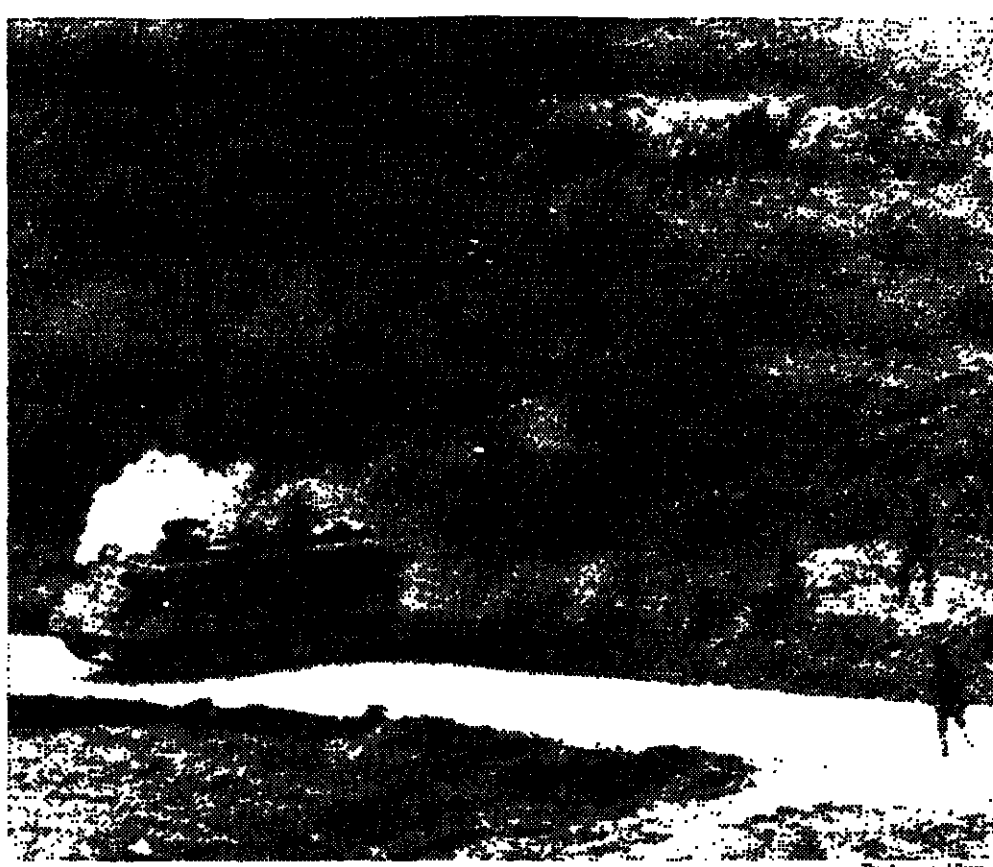
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An Israeli military vehicle burns after it hit a mine near Sidon in southern Lebanon.

Pro-Israeli Militia in Lebanon Is Said To Have Lost Almost Half Its Fighters

SIDON, Lebanon — About 800 men belonging to an Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon have deserted, surrendered or been captured in the past two weeks, security sources said Friday.

In the past few months, the sources said, the size of the force has been almost halved.

According to the sources, the militia, the South Lebanese Army, now has about 1,200 men, compared with 2,200 late last year.

General Ori Orr, the commander of Israeli troops in Lebanon, said earlier in the week that up to one-third of the militia's soldiers had left the force.

Last year, the Israelis expressed hope that the militia would act as a security force in southern Lebanon after they left.

Sources in Amal, the main Shiite Muslim group in the region, said that 100 members of the militia had surrendered or had been captured recently by Amal. The chief of Amal for Sidon, Khalil Hamdan, said they were undergoing "political re-education."

The South Lebanese Army evacuated Sidon on Tuesday and moved southward, just behind the

the cameraman, Gary Fairman, had taken of the Awali River bridge.

Mr. Grossman said the officer then "tried to wrest the equipment from the neck" of a sound man, Jonathan Callery.

"An Israeli soldier, in view of the captain, then placed an M-16 rifle to the head of the cameraman and when Miss Anderson told him to point the rifle to the sky, he fired it less than a foot away from her face and over the head of Mr. Fairman," Mr. Grossman said.

Mr. Grossman said that the soldiers had also seized a cassette from the crew Wednesday.

An Israeli military spokesman said the army was investigating the incident.

The president of CBS News, Edward M. Joyce, said in a text to Mr. Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, that the behavior of the unit "damages the good name of your country and its relations with the United States."

In his letter, Mr. Grossman said: "Such conduct by an Israeli Defense Force captain is outrageous and indefensible and he should be severely reprimanded."

"Any attempt by the Chinese to invade Vietnam would prove very difficult," he said.

Analysts in Washington see no evidence that China's attacks on Vietnamese border forces exceed those that occurred in the spring of last year. Nor is there any evidence that China has built up its border forces to the degree that would be required to launch a major invasion of Vietnam.

Vietnamese Rout Guerrillas

Vietnamese troops, backed by tanks and artillery batteries, scored a major victory in the six-year Cambodian war Friday, routing Khmer Rouge guerrillas defending their jungle bases in western Cambodia. The Associated Press reported from Nong Prui, Thailand.

The fall of Phnom Penh on Thursday and the Khmer Rouge's fortress of Phum Thmei on Friday came after a monthlong Vietnamese drive against a complex of hilltop strongholds, civilian camps and logistics bases south of the Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet.

Major General Sant Siphon, commander of Thailand's eastern border task force, said elements of several Vietnamese divisions converged on the last Khmer Rouge bases from the south and east, completing a pincer movement that had been evolving for several weeks.

No reliable casualty figures have emerged from the battlefields, to which reporters have had no access.

General Sant said about 15,000 Thai villagers, mostly women and children, had been evacuated from their homes along the border south of Aranyaprathet. Radio Thailand announced Friday that the Bangkok government had lodged a protest note with the United Nations.

Plan to Move Greek Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

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About 4,000 members of the U.S. military and 4,000 dependents are at these installations.

Greek-Soviet Agreement

Greece and the Soviet Union agree over nuclear issues, although they respect each other's right to belong to different military blocs, Mr. Papandreou said after visiting Moscow.

He made the statement in remarks to Greek reporters in Leningrad, Reuters reported Friday from Athens. In the remarks, which the government released Thursday, Mr. Papandreou called his four-day Soviet trip one of the most successful he had made since he came to power in 1981.

"With regard to nuclear weapons, it is clear that our positions coincide," he said. These positions, he said, include "a halt to nuclear tests, the nonmilitarization of space and a moratorium on deploying new missiles of any kind anywhere in the world."

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Reagan's Body Language: Conveying His Convictions

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Poison gas, he recalled, had been invented and was used in World War I, then was outlawed several years after the war. Even so, to this day many nations equip their armies with gas masks as a precaution against a violation of the ban. Similarly, Mr. Reagan argued, strategic defenses would be needed as a precaution even if offensive nuclear weapons are banned.

People who meet with him regularly find it characteristic of him to convey firmness in face-to-face encounters.

"You're seeing what we've seen," said Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, the assistant majority leader of Senate Republicans.

"Sometimes someone will say, 'Mr. President, we're not going to support you on some issue, we're going to go to the mat,' and sometimes he'll give a whimsical half-smile and nod, which is to say, 'Go ahead and try,'" Mr. Simpson said.

"Other times, like on a tax increase, he'll say, 'Keep talking, call it what you will, revenue enhancement or whatever, but it won't stop. Over my dead body,'" Mr. Simpson said. "He really does lay it down."

China, Citing Provocations, Attacks Hanoi Border Units

BEIJING — China said Friday that intensified military provocations by Vietnam along their common border were causing heavy civilian losses and had forced Chinese troops to counterattack to give "a due lesson" to Vietnam.

The Chinese statement came as Vietnamese troops in Cambodia captured the last major base of the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas along the Thai border.

"Recently, the military provocations and harassments by the Vietnamese authorities against the Chinese border areas in Yunnan and Guangxi provinces are intensifying daily, causing heavy losses to the lives and property of the Chinese border inhabitants," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"The Chinese frontier forces were driven beyond forbearance and were forced to counterattack, repulsing the enemy and giving a due lesson to the Vietnamese aggressors," he said.

No casualty figures or dates for the fighting were given.

Analysts said that the Chinese statement was reminiscent of Beijing's claim that it would teach Vietnam a lesson during a brief border war in 1979 after Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia.

The spokesman warned that China "will give a due lesson when necessary," and said that Chinese troops were exercising their "sacred" right of self-defense.

Some Western diplomats say it appears China is stepping up tensions along its southern border with Vietnam as a pressure tactic in response to Hanoi's dry-season offensive in Cambodia.

China is the main arms supplier to the Cambodian guerrilla forces who are battling about 160,000 Vietnamese occupation troops.

Analysts in Washington said, however, that both sides appeared to be exaggerating the level of military activity. Each side, they said, wants to portray the other as an aggressor.

They added that China is also interested in showing other Southeast Asian nations, concerned about the intensified Vietnamese attacks in Cambodia, that China has the strength to retaliate against the Vietnamese.

But a State Department official said this week, "The level of rhetoric at times far exceeds the level of artillery shells."

"Any attempt by the Chinese to invade Vietnam would prove very difficult," he said.

Analysts in Washington see no evidence that China's attacks on Vietnamese border forces exceed those that occurred in the spring of last year. Nor is there any evidence that China has built up its border forces to the degree that would be required to launch a major invasion of Vietnam.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Spain Expels 2 Diplomats From U.S.

MADRID (AP) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said Friday that Spain had expelled two Americans with diplomatic passports, the national news agency EFE reported.

The U.S. Embassy had no comment on earlier press reports that the U.S. citizens were expelled for photographing sensitive communications installations. An independent Madrid daily, El Pais, said that both Americans carried diplomatic passports. It said one, whose name was given only as McMahon, worked at the embassy. It said the other, not identified, was a civilian employee at the U.S.-leased Torrejon de Ardoz air base outside Madrid.

The Foreign Ministry's protocol office said a Dennis E. McMahon took up duties as second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in February 1984. A secretary in the embassy's political section said that Mr. McMahon no longer worked in the embassy and had been evacuated to the United States for medical reasons three weeks ago.

M'Bow Sees U.S. Attack on UN System

PARIS (Reuters) — UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, on Friday characterized the withdrawal by the United States from his agency as part of a general U.S. attack against the United Nations system.

Addressing an extraordinary meeting of the 51-nation executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mr. M'Bow said the U.S. decision to leave the agency last December was a political one. The move, which deprives UNESCO of a quarter of its budget, followed U.S. and Western complaints that the agency was mismanaged and politicized under Mr. M'Bow's leadership.

"The real stakes are political," Mr. M'Bow said. "Certain circles apparently want to call into question the whole foundation of the international system set up in the aftermath of World War II." His comments came on the fourth day of a meeting called to determine how to make up the \$43 million budget deficit caused by the U.S. withdrawal.

Prostitutes Adopt Charter on Rights

AMSTERDAM (AP) — About 150 prostitutes and supporters from Western Europe and North America adopted a charter on prostitutes' rights Friday after they organized an international committee to lobby for their interests.

One of the organizers of an international conference on prostitutes' rights, Margo St. James of San Francisco, said at a press conference after the meeting that the committee would be based in the Netherlands, where prostitution is legal, and that it would seek tax-exempt status as a foundation.

She also outlined the provisions of the charter, which seeks decriminalization of "all aspects of adult prostitution resulting from individual decision," and equal enforcement of crimes to which she said prostitutes are prey, such as fraud, rape and other sexual abuse. The charter also seeks guarantees of human rights and civil liberties.

Harvard Sells South Africa Investment

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — Harvard University has announced that it has sold stock valued at \$1 million in Baker International Corp., because the company did not adhere to reasonable standards to improve the welfare of its nonwhite employees in South Africa.

It was the first time that the university has sold holdings from its \$1.8-billion stock portfolio under its policies governing investment in companies doing business in South Africa. The move came two days after Stanford University in California voted to sell its stock in Motorola Inc. if the company made any further sale of communications equipment to the South African military or police.

Harvard will continue investing in companies that are actively trying to improve conditions for their South African black employees, but is closely scrutinizing companies that do not appear to meet ethical standards, President Derek Bok said in a statement.

U.S. Jews Urge Vatican-Israeli Ties

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Leaders of the American Jewish Committee have urged Pope John Paul II to establish relations between the Vatican and Israel to "help create a sense of reality that is indispensable to peace."

In an address Thursday to the delegation, the pope made no direct reference to Israel or to the possibility of diplomatic relations. But he said that "relationships between Jews and Christians have radically improved in recent years." The delegation's visit came after a trip to Israel and talks with Italian officials in Rome.

The 12-member delegation's chairman, Howard Friedman, said in an address to the pope: "Our visit to Israel has reinforced our conviction that the primary obstacle to peace in the Middle East is the ongoing illusion of most of Israel's neighbors that somehow, without formal recognition, from other states, 'Israel's continued existence can be undermined.'"

Bangladesh Parties Threaten Boycott

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI) — Major opposition parties said Friday that they would refuse to take part in April 6 national elections unless the martial law rulers first step down and hand power over to a caretaker government.

The announcement was made as the mainstream opposition forces opened a 10-day campaign, beginning with a six-hour general strike Friday, to demand a return to democracy in the nation of 100 million people.

A declaration read by Begum Khaleda Zia Rahman and Sheikh Hasina Wazed, who lead two opposition alliances that encompass 22 parties, said that the martial law government of President Mohammed Hussain Ershad was "resorting to various tactics to consolidate its illegal power."

Portuguese Cabinet is Reshuffled

LISBON (Reuters) — The ruling Socialist and Social Democratic parties reshuffled their coalition cabinet on Friday following a change of leadership in the Social Democratic Party.

The changes were agreed to this week in meetings between Prime Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist, and Rui Machete, who replaced Carlos Mota Pinto as head of the Social Democrats last Sunday in a dispute over strategy.

Mr. Machete, who had been minister of justice, was sworn in as deputy prime minister and minister of defense, replacing Mr. Mota Pinto. Mario Raposo was sworn in as minister of justice and João de Deus Pinheiro became minister of education. Both men are Social Democrats.

U.K. Mine Leaders Urge Talks on Plan

LONDON (UPI) — Mine leaders said Friday that they had responded to new proposals to settle Britain's 11-month coal strike and had called for the immediate resumption of negotiations with employers.

Ted Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, explained the proposals to the board of the National Union of Mineworkers. He drew up the plan in sessions with Ian MacGregor, chairman of the state-run National Coal Board. No details were made public.

Reagan Said to Plan Budget Concessions

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Justice by Rank in Navy?

The nasty specter of justice by rank has been raised in the case of the Navy vice admiral, Joseph Metcalf III, who led the invasion of Grenada in 1983. For bringing back Soviet guns as souvenirs, he was given only a letter of "caution." Meanwhile, lower-ranking Marines and soldiers were court-martialed, fined, imprisoned and drummed out of the service for what looks like the same offense.

The Navy responds by saying it was not the same offense. More than 300 Marines who also tried to bring home captured Soviet-made weapons were not punished, but were, rather, given amnesty for turning the weapons in. Only four Marines, who ignored the amnesty offer and tried to smuggle and sell the captured arms, were charged, the Navy says.

This defense, however, ignores several considerations. The public is being asked to believe of Admiral Metcalf that he and his staff were unaware of the efforts being made by Marine officers under his command to retrieve captured weapons from their men; that none of them was aware of the military regulations controlling war trophies; and that, furthermore, none of them was aware of the law banning the importation of automatic weapons.

This last is important: The weapons seized from the admiral and his staff by U.S. Customs were AK-47s — 24 of them. These are not among the kinds of weapons — rifles and pistols — that, after being removed from the Marines and rendered inoperable, were returned to them as permissible "war trophies." The AK-47 is an automatic weapon, a machine gun, regarded as especially dangerous and often associated with criminal activity, and it may not be brought into the country except under specific, statutory conditions.

The Navy has announced it is reviewing the sentences handed down to the Marines convicted in the related cases. Some soldiers were also convicted, and we trust the Army is reviewing those cases. That is the least the services can do to lift the corrosive suspicion that Admiral Metcalf's look-no-one-handers performance, and the Navy's apparent old-boy treatment of him, have created in this case.

It is disappointing and — within some parts of the Navy, it is reported — demoralizing that the Navy and Admiral Metcalf should choose to do the least. This is responsibility? This is leadership? This is our Navy?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Elections in Korea

A chilling police rush to "protect" a returning opposition figure brought the government of South Korea deservedly harsh condemnation just last weekend. On Tuesday, however, an election was held that produced a rather contrary reaction. The party of Kim Dae Jung, the returning exile, ran directly against the "military dictatorship" of Chun Doo Hwan and took 50 seats. The result is being read as a favorable comment on President Chun's loosening of the political process in the last year.

Did some of us perhaps give too much importance to the well-publicized drama of Kim Dae Jung's return? The image of him as an abused politician seems not to square with the reality of the leeway offered his party in the campaign and with its success at the polls. But there is a reasonable explanation for it.

President Chun has the police on tap. He wanted to demonstrate his control of the turf when Mr. Kim returned, and he did, in a heavy-handed way. It remains, however, that President Chun, partly in response to American "quiet diplomacy," has been opening up the system somewhat: releasing prisoners, readmitting banned people to academic and political life. President Chun fit Mr. Kim into this pattern, letting him back in time to resume a shadow political role and to give his party a home stretch boost — a kind of advertisement for President Chun too. There is no contradiction between the airport rough stuff and an electoral process giving the opposition wider

play: both reflect Mr. Chun's decisions. And both leave Mr. Chun firmly in control. This is the point. The military dominates politics, justifying it by the evident aggressiveness of communist North Korea. Mr. Chun, a retired general, represents the military class. Moreover, Korea's is a presidential system: the national assembly has no real power and the constitution gives the president's party a lock on it. The opposition will have more of a forum now. This could produce street and student actions of a sort that have traditionally led Korean presidents to show muscle. Still, the opposition has no ready way to reach power.

How is change to come about in a place like South Korea, with an increasingly middle-class society eager for democracy and an ambitious officer class bent on power? Internal forces will supply most of the answer. As South Korea's defender, patron and well-wisher, however, Washington cannot stop pressing for change. It must do all it can to guide the Koreans institutionally and to school them against abuses of police power. Otherwise, the cause of democracy is undermined there, and support for Korea is undermined here.

Something else is undermined, too. If the American government does not work effectively for freedom in friendly states, it diminishes its claim to be truly interested in working for freedom in unfriendly states. Korea is testing American good faith.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Laundering Dirty Money

Why should bank officers and employees be exempt from the duty to report possible evidence of crime? They claim that privilege, in effect, when they resist federal pressure to report suspiciously large cash deposits. Washington is right to keep up the pressure.

Congressional investigators and the president's Commission on Organized Crime are convinced that too many financial institutions look the other way when customers haul in bags or suitcases of small bills. Too often, the deposit is "street money" from illegal drug sales that needs to be laundered — made to appear legitimate by disguising its origin.

"We're not in the law-enforcement business," a bank of Boston spokesman said, defending its lack of interest in the origins of small bills shipped to Boston by Swiss banks in exchange for bricks of new \$100 bills.

Banks are not supposed to spy on their customers, but neither are they pledged to keep their suspicions to themselves. In fact, the Boston bank committed a crime. To help federal investigators pursue drug traders, the law requires reports of every cash transaction with foreign banks exceeding \$10,000. The Bank of

Boston failed to report \$12.2 billion in cash swaps with Swiss banks, and has been ordered to pay a fine of \$300,000.

The bank pleaded guilty to "willfully and knowingly" committing a felony, but contends that it was merely negligent. That inconsistency strains the bank's credit with the public — no matter what becomes of the further reports about cash transactions with a leading member of the underworld in Boston.

More experience with the disclosure law may persuade Congress to make money-laundering itself a crime. And to encourage reporting of suspicious transactions, Congress might also consider protecting bank employees against lawsuits in case their suspicions turn out to be completely unfounded.

Meanwhile, banks had better look to their reputations by policing themselves against drug money. And gambling casinos, too. The Treasury commendably extended the reporting requirement to casinos, where money is easily laundered by buying and again cashing chips. In that respect, the Treasury explained, casinos behave like banks.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Deception in the Kremlin

The attention given to President Chernomyrdin's state of health might well be criticized as excessive. Certainly, as leader of a superpower, he deserves banner headlines if he did indeed suffer a stroke and was brought back to life. But why should such speculation be necessary? The answer is that learning the truth from Soviet sources is as difficult as finding pearls in oysters. The Kremlin has so much to hide

that deception has become second nature to most Soviet officials. We now know that statements about President Andropov's state of health were false. Explanations for his successor's absence are more imaginative, but probably no more trustworthy; they may make more sense when regarded in terms of the power struggle for the succession, about which the Soviet population will not be consulted.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Martians Build a New Canal

NEW YORK — The London "Daily Mail" reports: "Professor Percival Lowell, the director of the Flagstaff Observatory, in Arizona, announced the completion of a new gigantic engineering enterprise by the people of Mars. He says the Martians have constructed a canal a thousand miles long. Professor Lowell succeeded in photographing the canal just after it had sprung into being. He says that water has been turned into it and between May and September vegetation appeared in a hitherto uninhabitable part of the 'great desert,' which spreads over the greater part of the planet's surface. Professor Lowell says that photographs of the new canal prove that it is artificial and that Mars is inhabited."

1935: Republican Assails Relief Bill

WASHINGTON — The Republican onslaught against President F.D. Roosevelt's \$4,880,000,000 relief work bill was taken up by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who referred to the measure in a fiery speech [on Feb. 15] as "a blank check for the biggest sum ever passed in a single transaction." The measure, passed by the House and now submitted to the Senate, gives the President blanket authority to spend the sum as he sees fit to take 3,500,000 persons off the dole and give them relief by providing employment on public works projects. Senator Vandenberg called the bill "the most amazing legislative proposal in the history of this or any other democracy." "It is only merit," he shouted, "is a pious, puzzling hope."

Nakasone Ventures Out on a Limb in U.S. Trade Issues

By William Chapman

TOKYO — A few years ago, it was fashionable among U.S. trade negotiators to say that a really made no difference who was prime minister of Japan. A prisoner of the bureaucracy and his party's business interests, he could make no holes — even if he wanted to, which he probably did not — in the brick wall erected against imports from abroad.

Contrast that view with the remark attributed to a senior U.S. official summing up the results of the Jan. 2 conference of President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Los Angeles: "When we've gotten commitments at this level from this man [Mr. Nakasone], they've been carried out."

The embassies of official may merely have been applying some gloss to an otherwise dull lunchtime encounter. Indeed, Japanese familiar with the Los Angeles meeting say no commitments were made, that Mr. Nakasone merely "heard" Mr. Reagan's latest pleas. Still, the change in American attitudes is striking.

How successful is Mr. Nakasone's track record in attacking the barriers U.S. businessmen say they find here? The statistical surface provides limited grounds for the Reagan administration's optimism. After all, the year in which he took office Japan ran a trade surplus of about \$15 billion with the United States. Last year it

reached \$33 billion, and this year it could climb to \$50 billion. Market-opening measures have reduced some tariff rates, but not many on products profitable to U.S. industries.

Mr. Nakasone has shown he can manage his own government on some issues, given a half-free hand. The laborious task of rewriting certifications and standards has shown some quickening of pace in the last two years, although the record of actual business sales does not reflect it. Perhaps the most visible achievement was last spring's agreement to begin opening up Japanese financial markets. The prime minister intervened relentlessly in that encounter with the U.S. Treasury, summoning his finance minister to make greater concessions and to work more swiftly. But in that case he had some latitude. The Japanese financial community was itself divided on liberalization.

The statistical trade record of his tenure is not all bleak, either. U.S. imports here are growing, although not spectacularly, and are doing so in the face of the irrationally strong dollar that makes them more expensive. It is the wildly growing exports borne in the other direction by that same dollar that is pressuring Japan.

Japan can argue with much justification that a more reasonable exchange rate would fix things economically, but it would not work politically. The real rub these days is that the seemingly endless trade disputes have boiled down to big-ticket items. Mr. Reagan, in Los Angeles, listed four — telecommunications, forest products, computers and drugs and medical equipment.

They are the sort of stuff on which real money rides — hence the powerful pressures from U.S. industry — and they are the ones on which Mr. Nakasone is going to be tested as the Japanese prime minister who makes any significant difference.

The levers he has to use are somewhat the same as an American president's. First he can muscle the bureaucracy into compliance, compelling it to make the dozens of minor changes in bidding rules, quality standards and safety regulations — the core of trade disputes here.

Second, Mr. Nakasone must go to the mat with some hostile and suspicious members of his own Liberal Democratic Party, particularly those in the vise of agricultural interests that are the party's conservative core. They do not much like Mr. Nakasone anyway and, markets aside, would relish a chance to tarnish his image as an international statesman. He has just lost a bout

over tariffs on, of all things, boned chicken, which is important to Southeast Asians. The official word is already out that the U.S. plea for more wood imports is doomed to the shelf.

What can one make of a prime minister who cannot cut a deal with his own kind on boned chicken and plywood? The perception is emerging that Japanese protectionists are wearying not just of the incessant American demands but of Mr. Nakasone's positive responses to them. A curious cycle has set in. The prime minister is popular with the public, and a large part of that popularity rests on his frequent appearances on the world stage with Mr. Reagan. He is unpopular with his party because those same performances result in yet more demands that offend the main constituents of the party.

As one Japanese economic official noted recently, powerful Diet members are asking each other, "Why should we suffer so much to make Mr. Nakasone look so good?"

Two decades of trade disputes, beginning with textiles and coursing on through autos, steel and color TV sets, have followed a pattern. Sound and fury are followed by smiles and agreements, which last until new ambiguities arise. Cooler heads and Japanese concessions prevail, so far.

But the Nakasone era is a bit different. He, unlike his predecessors,



has put himself far and visibly out front. Past settlements with the Americans bubbled up from the bureaucracy or were crafted by nonpolitical but respected ad hoc ministers. Other leaders found it wise not to venture out on the kind of limb where Mr. Nakasone is, and there are those eager to see that limb topped off.

The writer was formerly The Washington Post's Tokyo correspondent.

Independent Envoys Pose Problems for U.S.

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Evan G. Galbraith, U.S. ambassador to France, has put it on the record. Shortly after announcing that he will return to private life next July, he let out a blast at all those other people he considers inferior foreign policy makers.

"The State Department desperately needs to be vigorously harassed," he said. "It has too big a role to play in foreign policy, and foreign policy is too important to be left up to Foreign Service officers... There's something about the Foreign Service that takes the guts out of people." He said, some time later, he meant the guts to contradict superiors.

Naturally, that has gotten him in trouble, with the embassy staff, who delivered a strong protest, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz said: "It's a very dis-

tressing thing to have an American ambassador assault our Foreign Service people who are sitting in the front lines to defend our country... So I think when he says 'It takes the guts out of people,' somebody ought to take the guts out of him."

But Mr. Galbraith, a banker, does not really seem to consider Mr. Shultz's boss. He stresses that an ambassador is the personal envoy of the president, which is formally true. But he goes beyond that. He told his staff soon after he arrived that he was fully confident he understood the basic thrust of President Ronald Reagan's policy, and therefore did not need to check with Washington when he wanted to speak up.

On his own, he went on French TV to call Communists in the government "poor Frenchmen who have gone astray." Last July, he was absent from a press conference to say it was absurd to complain about the U.S. budget deficit because there is not one over all. Recently, amid a French political flap about New Caledonia, he said publicly, "The French must stay."

Paris had to check around to find out what Washington's policy really was. Mr. Galbraith boasted that he had taken the initiative because he had been a U.S. diplomat in New Caledonia, he said. "The French must stay."

His idea of diplomacy, he has said, "is really pushing the president's policies," which, he presumes to know better than anybody, including Mr. Reagan. In what he called "the definitive argument for the Strategic Defense Initiative," Mr. Galbraith published in The Wall Street Journal this week a fanciful account pretending to look back from the year 2045. It tells about a crisis in 2000 when, thanks to "star wars" weapons, war was averted. The Soviet Union had been backing down since, abandoning Cuba. That proved, he said, "that both the strategic defense and the nuclear deterrent are necessary... The counter-strike force must be maintained as an integral aspect of a U.S. deterrent."

At just that time, Mr. Reagan was telling The New York Times that he wants research to see if the defense "is practical and feasible." Then, before deployment, he'd be willing to sit down and, in a sense, internationalize, to negotiate "to make sure the Russians knew 'our goal was still the elimination of nuclear weapons.'"

There is a contradiction, Mr. Galbraith says missiles must be kept at a substantial level no matter what, and calls arms control "illusory." Some in the administration agree with him. It is not the president's stated view.

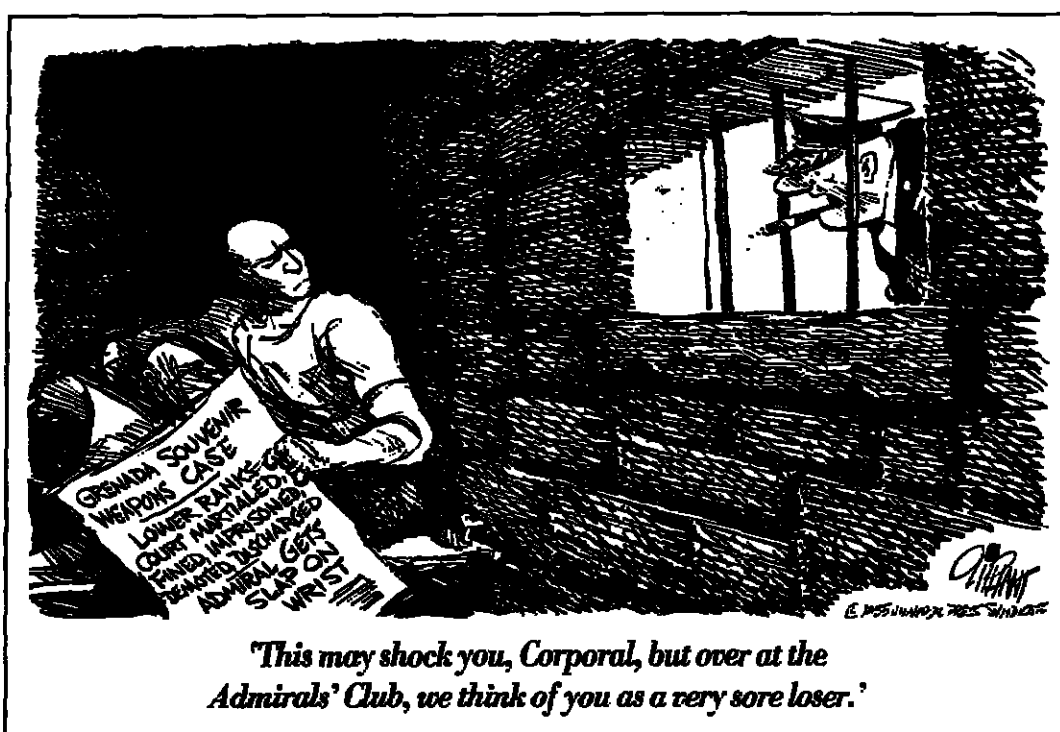
The issue is not just whether the United States is better served by feisty, shoot-from-the-hip appointees or by prudent, experienced professionals. The diplomats know the United States is not alone in the world. As Mr. Reagan put it, "it takes two to tango." Other countries need to know what is official.

No other country uses amateurs to represent it to the extent the United States does, and Mr. Reagan has named an unprecedented number of nonprofessional ambassadors. The question is whether qualifications for ambassadors go beyond handsome contributions to a campaign fund and an ideological affinity.

The recent outburst from Richard L. (Dixie) Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, blaming Americans for getting beat up trying to accompany Kim Dae Jung is another case of diplomatic sounding off. Both Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Walker saw fit to express U.S. foreign policy by endorsing Senator Jesse Helms's resolution of North Carolina's re-election during last fall.

The United States is not a pip-squeak country. Those who speak for it are heard. It cannot have as many foreign policies as it has cocky ambassadors. Mr. Shultz deserves support in his effort to make clear that diplomacy requires discipline, judgment and expertise, and to make such appointments accordingly.

The New York Times.



God Was Not Really Dead in Sweden, Just Sleeping

By Carl Rudbeck

STOCKHOLM — For the last couple of winters, Swedes have spent their Sundays under the spell of Ingemar Stenmark. In the mornings the streets were abandoned as we huddled in front of the TV watching the first leg of his slalom runs. After

LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM

lunch we rushed out for the traditional walk in the nearest available forest, making sure to return home in time for Stenmark's second run.

This winter, with no World Cup victories, Stenmark is the God that failed. So instead of spending weeks analyzing how Stenmark won his 80th victory, Swedish people have turned to discussing God.

As long as it seems, this most secularized of countries can still be stirred by religious controversy. It all started with a sermon by Stockholm's newly appointed bishop, Krister Stendahl, recently returned to Sweden after many years at Harvard School of Divinity.

The bishop did not unleash the controversy with some new version of the ontological proof of God's existence, but by tiding one of Sweden's two hobby-horses: taxes. (The other

hobby-horse in Sweden is alcohol.) Tax evasion could be a sin, the bishop declared. He did not mean only outright cheating on tax returns but also legal evasion with all one's belongings in order to enjoy a milder climate and less punitive taxes in Switzerland, Spain or England.

Those Swedes who emigrate are refusing to bear their social burden, the bishop maintained. In placing their own interests and those of their family before society's, they are egoists or, in short, sinners. He called on Christians to condemn this perfectly legal behavior of their brethren.

The bishop's sermon predictably delighted the Social Democrats while the opposition, just as predictably, missed hell about religious functionaries meddling in politics.

The former Conservative Party leader, Gösta Bohman had, a few days before, fulminated against what he termed a politicized church. He demanded that the church respect Swedish law and abstain from encouraging, for example, the refusal to carry arms. The Swedish church, Mr. Bohman complained, weakens the national will to resist a possible fu-

ture aggressor and went on: "Is it asking too much when I want the right not to have to see in my church posters with communist slogans painted by children?"

Since then the theological discussion has been in full swing in both daily papers and prime time radio and television. Some accuse the bishop of bad theology and careless reading of the Bible.

Jesus did not condemn the Prodigal Son for leaving home with all his worldly goods. Nowhere in the Gospels does Jesus brand the transfer of funds across borders a sin. One conservative bishop even contended that present taxation levels are against the will of God.

The Archbishop of Sweden, Bertil Wijkström, jumped into the melee by saying "Gösta Bohman challenges the entire Christian community in Sweden" and that he wished to censor the clergy's right of free speech.

What the discussion comes down to is what role the state church should play in Sweden. Should it merely, as the conservative critics wish, tend to the spiritual needs of its members, or should it, as the more radical mem-

bers want, also take an active political stance in questions such as aid to the Third World and the nuclear freeze? Does the fact that Sweden has a state church — the priests and the bishops are all paid by the government — in any way curtail what can be said in the pulpit?

The radical priests like to compare themselves to their activist colleagues in Latin America and Poland; their critics point out that they want to both have their cake and eat it. You can't be in opposition to the government that is giving you your daily bread. But the conservatives' point of view is most un-Swedish.

In Sweden, even artists and writers whose main program is the overthrow of what they call our bourgeois capitalist state are handsomely rewarded with state stipends and grants.

No resolution to the dilemma is in sight, and God has not yet given any signs whether He approves or disapproves of Swedes placing their money in Swiss rather than in Swedish banks. What is clear is that God is far from dead in Sweden where a superficial glance might have led an outside observer to think that He had been replaced by an ombudsman.

International Herald Tribune.

A Case of Lost Innocence in Foreign Policy Arena

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — In 1867, a young American named Clemens traveled through Europe and the Middle East, sending back long letters to a San Francisco newspaper. The letters were published in a book and made the name he signed famous — Mark Twain.

The book was called "The Innocents Abroad." The title was purchased and perverted on Feb. 6 by President Ronald Reagan in his State of the Union Address: "We cannot play innocent abroad in a world that is not innocent," the president asserted.

Certainly our president projected no innocence in his own world view. What he called "the new freedom" in the speech often sounded much more like "the new cynicism."

There was nothing innocent, for instance, in equating the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. Both represent such evil, such original sin, that, under the doctrines of the new cynicism, the United States is morally justified in financially supporting resistance to either.

They are clever cynics in the White House, calculating that perhaps the public and Congress might support the overthrow of the Sandinists in the name of killing Russians in Afghanistan. The idea is to link the two in both the innocent minds of the public and the not-so-innocent covert appropriations approved by Congress.

Ah, innocence! Remember when the same people were telling us that the covert anti-Sandinist activity was purely to stop the "flow of arms" to Salvadoran guerrillas? Ah, cynicism! They have led to us the very beginning, and they will be lying to us on the day we pay for another invasion of Nicaragua — in the tradition of the four by the U.S. Marines since 1909.

Ah, history! There was no Soviet Union, much less a "Soviet threat," when we started invading Nicaragua because we didn't like local governments. Mark Twain was one of the people opposed to that first invasion, writing in those days of

Manifest Destiny: "Extending the Blessings of Civilization to our Brother who Sits in Darkness has been good trade and has paid well, on the whole; and there is money in it yet if carefully worked — but not enough to make any considerable risk advisable."

Now "civilization" is defined as anti-communism, and the people of Nicaragua, it seems, are still sitting in darkness waiting for the Marines to bring the American light of "the new freedom." The point here is not that the Sandinists are good people, even if they did come to power by overthrowing some very bad people supported by the United States. They are not nice at all. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and his comrades, and I certainly would not want them around my house. But it is not my house, it is theirs.

It might be well to remember that, innocently, now that we are again poised for greatness on the borders of Nicaragua. It might also be well to remember that Mark

Twain was trying to warn us about ourselves and our growing power in "The Innocents Abroad." The title was both true and ironic. We were powerful enough to be truly innocent, which I would define as truly American, and to look for good rather than bad in brothers during to be different from us.

"We always took care to make it understood that we were Americans — Americans!" Twain wrote in "The Innocents Abroad." "When we found that a good many foreigners had hardly ever heard of Americans, and that a good many knew it only as a barbarous province, we went off somewhere, that had lately been at war with somebody, we pitied the ignorance of the Old World... The people of those foreign countries are... ignorant."

The people stared at us everywhere, and we stared at them. We generally made them feel rather small, too, before we got done with them, because we bore down on them with America's greatness until we crushed them."

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Conservatism in the U.S.

Regarding the opinion column "A Look at the Writings of America's Political Right" (Feb. 5):

William Pfaff's discussion of the "second-rate" quality of American conservatism is a weak effort at historical analysis. It is incorrect to consider the current attempt at paring down government excess and promoting entrepreneurial activity through deregulation as intellectually "second-rate." Compared to what? Does he consider the social policies of the 1960s and '70s financial burdens

which stagnated growth and fueled inflation to everyone's detriment as intellectually credible and therefore valuable to policy decisions of the 1980s? Does an attempt to let private enterprise take over areas where government has failed or proven itself ineffective signal the silent onset of another 1929 through historical hindsight?

Mr. Pfaff could make himself useful, as a champion of an "intellectual" tradition in American politics, by proposing some solutions of his own.

CHARLES REED, Paris.

Call for Mideast Peace

The Arab peoples are aware of President Reagan's concern in international events. We also believe the president shares our sincere desire for a resolution of world problems. Despite this conviction, it appears that the Reagan administration has scarcely made an attempt to find a solution to Middle East problems.

Many Arab people hope the U.S. administration will find a solution soon which will be morally and politically fair to the warring parties. Our hope is that the problems of the Mid-

dle East, after so many years of fanaticism and terror, are soon to end now that Mr. Reagan has been re-elected president of America — the country that most respects freedom, justice and equality.

Arab nations share so many ideals with the American people. We believe in freedom and peace. I have lost most of my family in the Lebanese war, a region which has in the past contributed to enriching civilization. I know what war and violence really mean.

REDWAN MOUSSA, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

America
Says He
Mengele
U.S. Pris

By Jay Mark
LOS ANGELES — A U.S. soldier has said he identified as Dr. Mengele in Germany, but he wants to stay in the U.S. military.

Two U.S. senators Thursday's account of the soldier's story, and they've urged the U.S. government to take action. The soldier, who is a doctor, said he was a prisoner of war in Germany and had been in a U.S. military hospital. He said he was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital. He said he was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital.

Considered the most notorious of all war criminals, Dr. Mengele was wanted in the U.S. for his role in the Holocaust. He was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital. He said he was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital.

Mr. Kennedy, 59, said he was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital. He said he was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital. He said he was a doctor and had been in a U.S. military hospital.

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American Says He Saw Mengele as U.S. Prisoner

By Jay Mathews

LOS ANGELES — A former U.S. soldier has said that he saw a man identified as Dr. Josef Mengele at an American prisoner-of-war camp in Germany in 1945, the first witness to suggest that the Nazi war criminal once was in U.S. hands.

Two U.S. senators who heard Thursday's account by Walter Kempthorne, a retired aerospace engineer, said they would insist that the U.S. government determine whether Dr. Mengele was in American custody and if so, how he could have escaped it.

Dr. Mengele, who would be 73 if alive, was a major in the Nazi SS and a physician at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, where as many as four million prisoners were gassed and cremated. Survivors have described his painful and sometimes crippling medical experiments on them.

Considered the most notorious Nazi war criminal still at large, Dr. Mengele is wanted in West Germany on murder charges and is thought to have been hiding in South America since the war.

"I think Mengele is alive," said Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York. "I think the nose is tightening."

Mr. Kempthorne, 59, of Riverside, California, said he wrote to Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, after reading about the center's earlier disclosure that a U.S. intelligence officer thought Dr. Mengele had been briefly in U.S. custody in 1947. The Los Angeles-based center documents Nazi crimes and is named for a Nazi hunter.

An army spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Craig MacNab, said that Mr. Kempthorne's report "is brand new information which we welcome." He said the army would work with the center and other officials to pursue it, but cited a large number of records that "all have to be gone through by hand."

The army recently has released other documents, one of which suggests Dr. Mengele once lived in Canada.

Mr. Kempthorne said that he was serving as a perimeter guard at an army Counter-Intelligence Corps post at Idar-Oberstein, 30 miles (49 kilometers) east of Trier in southwestern Germany, when he encountered the man identified as Dr. Mengele.

A friend who often traded favors with other soldiers invited Mr. Kempthorne to help deliver some liquor or cigarettes to a guard inside the post.

There, Mr. Kempthorne said he saw what appeared to be a German prisoner standing "at rigid attention." The man "had a fixed look on his face," Mr. Kempthorne said. "He was breathing heavily and was red-faced."

In a letter to Rabbi Hier released Thursday, Mr. Kempthorne quoted his conversation with the man's two U.S. guards:

Mr. Kempthorne: "Gez, what are you guys trying to do to him? He's ready to fall over."

One of the guards: "We're getting him in shape to get him. This here is Mengele. The bastard that sterilized 3,000 women at Auschwitz." Then, turning to the prisoner, the guard said, "C'mon, boy, you're good for another 100."

On his guard's command, the prisoner dropped to the ground to do more push-ups, but was too exhausted and was led away, Mr. Kempthorne said.

Rabbi Hier said that Mr. Kempthorne's general description of the man nearly matches that of Dr. Mengele, but the fact that the retired soldier does not remember the prisoner's face could make identification from old photographs difficult.

Member of Soviet Politburo Will Visit U.S. Next Month

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's Ukrainian leader, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, who is a member of the ruling Politburo, will visit the United States next month, it was announced here Thursday.

Mr. Shcherbitsky will be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Washington since Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko's trip in September and, before that, Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit in 1973. Mr. Brezhnev was then Communist Party general secretary.

Mr. Shcherbitsky will lead a delegation of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal national legislature.

State Department officials said that while he is in Washington, from March 4 to 7, he will be received by President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The announcement of the visit was made by Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House. The Soviet group will be returning a visit made by a House delegation to the Soviet Union in 1983.

In addition to being a Politburo member and the Communist leader of the Ukraine, which is the second-ranking Soviet republic in importance, Mr. Shcherbitsky is a member of the Supreme Soviet's



MAFIA UNDERGROUND — Police inspecting one of several caves discovered in Palermo, Sicily, beneath the villa of Michele Greco, who police say is a top Mafia

leader. Police said the caves and a network of tunnels, some linked to the homes of Mafia leaders, were used for secret meetings and as hideouts by Mafia members.

U.S. Pupils in Brussels Get Anti-Terrorism Advice

By Steven J. Dryden

BRUSSELS — Efforts by Americans in Belgium to tighten security after a series of anti-NATO bombings have been extended to elementary school children, who are receiving instruction to protect them from terrorist attacks.

A psychologist employed by the U.S. Embassy has visited kindergarten and first and second grade classes at the International School of Brussels, where half the 1,100 students are American. An embassy security officer has met with parents to offer advice on safety.

The psychologist, Beth Hense, said she had encouraged the children to "play it safe with strangers."

She said she did not use the word "terrorist" in her presentations, although some of the children were clearly aware of the worries of adults.

"When the school steps up security, they want to know why," she said.

The embassy security officer, Robert Franks, has met with parents at the Brussels American School. The 300 students at that school, which is run by the Defense Department, are American. In addition, it contains a NATO clinic and recreation facility used by military personnel.

One of the entrances to the school grounds has been closed off with a parked van, and the other entrance is guarded by U.S. soldiers.

The precautions at the schools were among several taken recently to reassure the Americans in Brussels, who include North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats, military officers, and executives of

dozens of American multinational companies that have offices here.

Their concerns surfaced last fall, after a new group, the Fighting Communist Cells, claimed responsibility for several attacks on installations with links to the United States and NATO.

For the Americans living here, two of the attacks were particularly disturbing.

The first was the bombing in October of an office of Honeywell Inc., a contractor for the U.S. military. The second was a car bomb attack Jan. 15 on a U.S. military administrative headquarters in a Brussels suburb. A U.S. Army guard was slightly injured in that attack.

After the second attack, the group said it had demonstrated it could kill "Yankee soldiers" and warned that it did not hold human life "sacred."

After the Honeywell bombing, "there was quite a lot of anguish among wives of top executives," said Kathy Webster, a director of the American Women's Club in Brussels. The fear was especially pronounced if their husbands' companies were attached to the military.

Some of the women's husbands received special safety instruction after the Honeywell bombing, such as changing the routes they took to work, she said.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Belgium held an informal meeting of representatives from U.S. companies to discuss methods of improving security. Some obvious ideas, such as registering cars in company parking lots, were suggested, according to the Chamber of Commerce president, John

Egbers, but "otherwise, we feel kind of helpless."

The bombings have led to a large increase in requests for help from the embassy itself. Mr. Franks, the embassy security officer, said that in the past Americans had "found excuses" not to come to his presentations.

"Obviously now with the increase in action they are willing to listen," he said, adding that the embassy "has been rather strapped

recently" by requests for help to improve security.

Mr. Franks said that he was often asked at his presentations, "Am I a target?" He said he could assure most people that they did not have to worry because they were not senior diplomats or business executives.

Nevertheless, he said, he had told everyone to vary their routes to work and to be alert to surveillance by strangers.

From His Guarded House in Seoul, Kim Watches for a Political Chance

By John Burgess

SEOUL — Since his tumultuous return a week ago, Kim Dae Jung, the dissident leader, has settled into a routine in his modest brick home in western Seoul—one of watching and waiting.

Police in khaki jackets stand guard outside the gate and along adjacent streets. They are there to make sure that Mr. Kim never comes out and that only foreign reporters and members of his immediate family go in.

Visitors pass a sign declaring the area off limits for reasons of "national security," and they must sign in at a special police booth.

Inside, Mr. Kim keeps abreast of politics through newspapers, television and telephones that the police are presumed to have tapped.

In an interview Friday, a week after he returned from two years of self-imposed exile in the United States, Mr. Kim said he had not decided on his next move. "I am watching the government's attitude," he said.

He said he still expects to have the meeting that he has requested with President Chun Doo Hwan, and that he now hoped the opposition would follow a moderate course to facilitate such a meeting.

He also said that he has asked the government to end his confinement, which keeps him from meeting with his former political allies.

"If house arrest is not lifted, I must take other measures to communicate with them," he said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Kim's hand has been strengthened by the performance of the New Korea Democratic Party, which is dominated by his followers, in elections Tuesday for the

National Assembly. The party won 50 seats, and thereby became the largest opposition force.

Some Western diplomats in Seoul have expressed concern that the Chun government will feel threatened by the new party, organized only one month before the elections, and crack down rather than accommodate it.

But an official in the ruling Democratic Justice Party gave a different view Friday. The vote showed that "people want stability, but they also want liberalization," he said. "We will have to accommodate those two desires."

Another ruling party member, Choi Young Choul, an assembly member, said the results could aid stability. "People who have been noisy outside the National Assembly have now been taken into the official framework of the legisla-

ture," he said Friday at party headquarters.

In the meantime, there have been some tentative signs of conciliation from the government, which will continue to control the assembly.

Prosecutors have been quoted as saying that they will use restraining powers to prevent election law violations, most of which were lodged against opposition candidates. And the government party has agreed to meet with opposition leaders before the convening of the assembly in late March or early April.

But there are also signs that the government is worried. On Thursday, authorities were reported to have sealed off the campuses of two Seoul universities, largely vacant because of winter vacation, out of concern that demonstrators would gather there.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Modern-Furniture Race Is On

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The race for 20th-century furniture is on and the Victoria and Albert Museum is running fast.

This is possibly because it made a late start. Until 1979, decorative art after 1900 was simply not considered. In the last six years, the London museum, probably the richest in the world in outstanding objects d'art from every culture, has been steadily building up a collection.

SOURIN MELIKIAN

tion of furniture and furnishings covering Britain, Europe and the United States.

Britain does not come out particularly well despite the fanfare that surrounded the opening of the British Gallery in 1983. This is chiefly because the British contribution to the 20th-century decorative art is modest in the extreme. Few pieces in the British Gallery bear comparison with those from France, Germany, Austria or the United States and nearly all of those that do pre-date World War I. Much to its credit, the museum did manage to make one or two discoveries.

Few have heard of Jack Pritchard. He was a lone creative force of the 1920s who experimented in a style that borrows its shapes and proportions from a distant past and handles them in the streamlined manner of industrial design.

In 1929, he produced a cabinet of Far Eastern starkness. It is a rectangular chest opening with two doors devoid of any ornament and rests on four tubular legs. The material, called plymax, is a British invention which was first used in furniture by Pritchard. It consists of copperplated plywood, used for the doors, and zincplated plywood which appears on the top. It has a smoothness and subdued sheen reminiscent of some Far Eastern lacquer.

Chris Wainwright, a museum research assistant and a leading specialist in 19th- and 20th-century furniture, notes with regret that the prototype interested no one at the time. It remained with the designer, now 86, who recently approached the museum which was only too glad to accept the gift.

Such failures were not unusual between two world wars. The bolder and more sophisticated furniture designed in the early '30s by Denham MacLaren fared no better. A desk with a rectangular top of macassar ebony and ingeniously pivoting drawers on one side is as good as anything done in continental Europe under the influence of the Bauhaus movement.

Yet, the public ignored it completely, and the prototype, once again, remained with the artist. It was he who approached the museum in 1979 when the Department of Furniture and Woodwork started buying 20th-century pieces.

Where decorative art is concerned, modernity was restricted to fringe groups in Britain between the two world wars. This, as much as the international tradition of the institution, induced the Victoria and Albert Museum to give considerable attention to the great creations from Europe and the United States.

The museum made its first real coup in 1982 when it acquired a large group of Viennese furniture and other objects. These include some early 20th-century pieces that were not to be seen outside Austria. A superb example is the bookshelves that form part of the furniture designed by Otto Wagner for the Postal Savings Bank.

The shelves of stained beech made for the director's office were thrown out in the late '40s when the office was being redecorated and rescued by a Viennese collector — the source of the museum's massive purchase in 1982.

Another rarity, more interesting for its historical significance than its aesthetic value, is the *Sitzmaschine* or "sitting device," which is in effect an armchair, designed in 1905 by Josef Hoffmann.

The next catch was a writing cabinet by Koloman Moser. The cabinet is a quintessential product of the Secession movement, which was at its height when it was designed in 1904. Professional sources estimate that the price paid by the museum was £58,000.

In 1982 this was a large figure for a piece of 20th-century furniture. It reportedly raised some questions in the minds of decision makers at the top of the institution. When a related piece done by Moser in 1902 was sold by Sotheby's at Montecarlo in April 1982 for 1,650,000 francs — a moment of quiet triumph is said to have been enjoyed in the Furniture and Woodwork Department.

A few months later, the museum had a lucky fluke. This time the subject was German furniture. Two pieces were submitted by a London dealer with good connections among sellers who specialize in house clearances. They came from a house in Hampstead, an upper class residential suburb on the edge of North London, which had been the home of two German refugees.

One was a sideboard in elm wood with detached ebonized pillars supporting a heavy cornice. It looked like a Biedermeyer updated by an architect of the early 20th century. The other piece was a

modern version of the "gentleman's wardrobe," with two doors opening the upper part and three drawers at the bottom. There was ribbing on the sides and ribs and grooves on the broadly rounded corners. It was all highly unusual.

Fortunately a German shipping label of June 1939, still pasted on the back of the sideboard, put the dealer on the track. Going through illustrated magazines of the early years of this century, he found a photograph showing the sideboard in situ — a house built outside Munich by the architect Emanuel von Seidl who had also designed the furniture.

The gentleman's wardrobe was even more sensational. A photograph of a matching cabinet reproduced in a monograph on Walter Gropius gave the clue: it had been designed by the architect in 1913, long before he became one of the key figures of the Bauhaus. The Victoria and Albert bought the two pieces together for £23,000.

As word got around that the museum was on the lookout for significant pieces of 20th-century furniture, private owners started contacting the museum.

Clive Wainwright got a letter from a woman from East Berlin who lived in Glasgow. She had brought to England a cabinet designed by Richard Riemerschmid in 1906. A glance at the photograph convinced Simon Jervis, the deputy keeper, and Wainwright of the importance of the piece.

It is an austere affair without any ornament; its decorative effect rests entirely on the architectural lines and use of the grain of the mahogany. The department decided to buy the cabinet on the strength of a photograph.

Acquisitions are not so easy when it comes to American furniture because of distance. Few pieces were shipped to Europe. They have to be bought on the spot. Jervis and Wainwright have had to use what rare traveling opportunities come their way since there is hardly any museum money for exploratory purposes.

Wainwright, whose wife, Jane, is a native of Baltimore, has better lines of communication than others. When a Chicago dealer acquired a group of metal furniture designed in 1904 by Frank Lloyd Wright for the Larkin Building in Buffalo, New York, Wainwright was among the first to hear about it. The Metropolitan Museum bought one armchair and the Victoria and Albert got another — which was acquired with a 1938 chair, also by Wright, for a price reported to be £11,500.

While the rare pieces in the newly formed 20th-century furniture collection date back to the 1900-1930, a large part of the acquisitions concern the art of the '50s. A bureau bookcase designed by Gio Ponti and decorated by Piero Fornasetti in 1950 was acquired last year. An American Windsor chair — a traditional model with spindles in the back — made by George Nakashima around 1958 was found in the London trade not long ago.

All the European and American pieces of some consequence are due to be displayed in a so-called Continental Gallery. The museum is currently looking for funds to install it. When it does, the impact on the 20th-century market should be prompt. The new display will be tantamount to official recognition from the most important museum in decorative art in the world.

EROS — The restored statue of Eros was unveiled in the foyer of the Royal Festival Hall Thursday. It will be on display for about a year until it is returned to its base in the fountain at Piccadilly Circus.

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"Solomon's Idolatry," by the unknown Dutch master.

Rijksmuseum to Honor Early Drypoint Master

By Pamela Williams

AMSTERDAM — Art historians have gleaned much of what they know about upper-class life 500 years ago from the work of one artist, whose detailed depiction of the period will be exhibited at the Rijksmuseum March 14 to June 9.

The experts do not know who the artist was. Labeled "The Master of the Print Room" or "The Master of the Housebook," he or she is believed responsible for about 120 prints and paintings dating from about 1470 to 1500.

Thought to have worked in Germany's Rhineland, the artist did not sign or initial the works that survive. They are recognized as being by the same person because of similarities in style, subject and technique, according to J. P. Filedt Kok of the Rijksmuseum, who is organizing the exhibit.

Working mostly in drypoint, the artist depicted hunting parties, romantic interludes and elegant social gatherings, as well as biblical allegories.

What makes the mystery master's works unusual is the way women are portrayed. The artist showed women dominating men by being coyly manipulative, a more complex view of relations between the sexes than was usually recorded in the art of the time.

"Early in the 16th century, there was a big movement on the part of women to gain power, which is made clear by the content of the prints," said Filedt Kok. He holds the title Keeper of Prints at the Rijksprentenkabinet (National Print Room), which contains the largest collection of the master's work.

In one of the works, an elderly woman is seen buying the love of a young man. In another, King Solomon is shown praying to a forbidden idol to gain the love of one of his concubines. In yet another, Delilah smilingly cuts off Samson's hair while he sleeps.

Because of the strong roles women were given in the prints, they have become a focus of study by women's groups in recent years, Filedt Kok said.

The "Master of the Print Room" is also known as "Master of the Housebook" because pen drawings attributed to the artist are contained in a collection of drawings by several late-medieval artists, known to art historians as "The Housebook."

Those drawings are being lent to the exhibit from a "German prince."

ly collection," according to a statement from the museum.

At different times, scholars have assigned the anonymous artist Dutch, German and Flemish nationality.

"I think he worked in Germany," Filedt Kok said, "and I think too that he could have come from the Netherlands."

The artist's primary technique, drypoint, involves engraving images in metal and leaving a metal residue, or burr, that gives the lines of the image a velvety effect, Filedt Kok explained.

Only a limited number of drypoint impressions can be made before the burr wears away, accounting for their rarity.

The master was the only artist known to use the technique during the 15th century, and not until the time of Rembrandt in the 17th century did it surface again.

Of the 90 drypoint impressions that survive by the master, 70 are the only copies known, according to Filedt Kok.

"The artist offers a fascinating and rare look at life in the late Middle Ages," he said. "As the centuries go by, who he is still the biggest mystery of all."

National Gallery Plans Handel Show in London
The Associated Press

LONDON — An exhibition about the composer George Frederick Handel will open at London's National Portrait Gallery in November to mark this year's 300th anniversary of his birth.

The exhibition, Nov. 8 to Feb. 23, 1986, "will be the most comprehensive ever mounted on the life of the composer," spokeswoman Jean Liddiard said. Handel was born in Germany in 1685 but became a naturalized citizen of England. He died in London in 1759.

Many self-portraits begin and end with a self-admiring glance at youthful good looks. Some tell of a mistaken calling: Jacques-Henri Lartigue photographed himself as a painter, never with a camera.

Others can be ruthless, a record of passages, crises and aging. Käthe Kollwitz painted herself as others

pillows, mysterious chimneys and the upward tangle of a burning bush here or there are brushed out in a thick steady rain of slanting strokes, falling thick and fast. It is as if a benevolent force of nature had built up these images in bright basic colors, slate blue, sun red, snow white and heavenly blue.

Her industrial fairytale landscape and the painting which built it never change rhythm and are closely intertwined. Coexistence between paint and fabric and the artist's silhouettes, contours and shapes are the real subject matter of these bright and open pictures.

Primavera Cesarini Sforza, Galleria L'Arte, Via Giulia 140, until Feb. 28.

Alberto Parres is a natural, painting fluently and quickly with a wide flowing brush dipped in strong colors. Symbols on top of symbols are interspersed with paint in quiltlike patches. The jungle of shapes is Parres's own vocabulary which speaks of a many-faceted universe, both joyous and serious. He builds his beginning tapestries slowly. Though swarming with images they could also be considered as abstractions, and he cleverly cir-

This sentiment and Dix's undisciplined rough angular line, borrowed from the vigor of German folk art and naive peasant painting, is best seen here in "The Young Girl," "The Witch" and "The Baby." There are some exceptional oils and watercolors, rarely shown before and worth the whole show, as well as many fine drawings and prints.

Otto Dix, Galleria Giulia, Via Giulia 148, until March 2.

The paintings of Primavera Cesarini Sforza are sturdy and positive. They allude to landscape the way a child would like to but is never able to. Fat woolly mountains, houses cuddling between them as if against

The I's Have It in Lausanne

By Mavis Guinard

HUNDREDS of eyes are watching you at Lausanne's current exhibit of "Self-Portraits," at the Musée des Beaux Arts. From paintings and photographs, the eyes are tragic, sad, or irate, but rarely smiling — stare intently.

Erika Billeter, the German-born curator, trained as an art historian via the University of Cologne, the Sorbonne, and a doctoral thesis in Basel, has long been fascinated by self-portraits: "It is not just an encounter with a painting but a direct encounter with the painter who is looking into the mirror and asking himself: 'Who am I? Where am I going?'"

Billeter has limited the show, which will go Stuttgart from here, to the self-portrait since the invention of photography in 1840. "I wanted to see how one had influenced the other." As vice-director of the Kunsthau in Zurich, she presented "A Dialogue Between Painters and Photographers" in 1977.

Painters such as Eugene Delacroix and Edgar Degas, and later, Edward Munch, Pierre Bonnard and Egon Schiele readily reached for the camera. In the mid-20th century, Andy Warhol was as ready to use a Polaroid as paint for a medium.

Both in the exhibit and the 512-page catalog, Billeter has brought out common denominators in the artists' themes: working tools, role-playing, relationship with others and, above all, quizzical looks at themselves.

Camera in hand, Robert Capa snapped himself in battle dress and more recently, Marc Riboud caught his reflection in somebody else's sunglasses.

They cast themselves in many roles with disguises and props. The young Gustave Courbet envisioned himself as a traveler, as a wounded soldier and even took a last glum look at himself at St. Pelagie, where he had been imprisoned for his activities in behalf of the Paris Commune of 1871.

Man Ray photographed himself over a period of 50 years, striking poses in a Basque beret or with a starfish pinned to his turban. Gaspar-Felix Nadar, the pioneering French photographer, flexed his muscles in the regalia of an Indian chief. With modern lenses came distortions, polarization or montages to further change or conceal.

A painter's frequent choice is a view of the artist with friends or family, whether Ferdinand Hodler and his wife Valentine, or Marc Chagall towing his wife Bella as she floats through the air. At the turn of the century, a Geneva photographer, Fred Boissonas, noted each family event from honeymoon to every additional child.

Many self-portraits begin and end with a self-admiring glance at youthful good looks. Some tell of a mistaken calling: Jacques-Henri Lartigue photographed himself as a painter, never with a camera.

Others can be ruthless, a record of passages, crises and aging. Käthe Kollwitz painted herself as others



Self-portrait of Imogen Cunningham (about 1913).

keep a diary. In Seattle, Imogen Cunningham took her picture as a wide-eyed student in 1910 and continued to do so until she was 94, the eyes still questioning.

Some try to show the pain behind the eyes, as did Paul Gauguin, or Munch in "Sleepwalker." Among these, Frida Kahlo, the wife of Diego Rivera, tried again and again to express the suffering of her crippled body.

Unfortunately Vincent van Gogh is not represented in this exhibition. In painting after painting during his last four years Van Gogh desperately tried to analyze himself. He wrote to his sister, "It is not easy to paint oneself." Both photographers and painters here seem to agree.

"L'Autoportrait à l'Age de la Photographie," Lausanne, Musée Cantonal des Beaux Arts, Place de la Riponne 6, Lausanne, until March 24; Württembergischer Kunstverein, Schlossplatz, Stuttgart, April 11-June 9.

To see the self-portraits of Bonnard, one must go to Zurich where the Kunsthau is showing a retrospective of 160 of his paintings gathered from the United States, Russia, Australia, and Europe. The show is an expanded version of Bonnard exhibition in Paris last year.

As he glanced into his bathroom mirror, the painter fixed the same remote, sad look behind ovalish glasses that was caught by Henri Cartier-Bresson's photographs in 1945. Most of these show Bonnard in his atelier or his home at Le Cannet. One focuses on a group of

fascinated by the intense contrasts of light and shadow, the outdoor sun and secretive indoor dark of the South, and the way the intermingling of both happens in windows and their reflecting panes, making cross-hands and patterns and glittering labyrinths.

In her new etchings she has reached a new and simpler stage. Everything is grandly simplified. Wide sweeping white planes meet the deepest of deep blacks at unexpected angles. The contrasts and the perspective running in startling diagonals are daring. At times white bare walls are accented by the occasional flourish of a washing line, a hook or a pipe casting an elongated shadow. From the reality of a merciless sunlight on worn walls and forgotten interstices, Nona Hershey has created an intriguing array of shapes and patterns in her etchings. Her watercolors, large and bold too, are tinted rather than painted.

Nona Hershey, Galleria Il Ponte, Via S. Ignazio 6, until Feb. 28.

Nona Hershey, an American living in Rome, is an outstanding printmaker. She has always been

curious the contemporary issue of flatness versus perspective by putting one tissue of paint strokes upon another and then upon another.

The symbols could mean eyes, stars, arrows, crosses, arabesques of lightning, stick figures and little domed houses, but most often an odd winged creature or missile travels across the canvas, tying everything together, giving a fine sense to the composition. It is Parres's interpretation of a spunk satellite which caught his imagination when young, as it did that of every little boy at the time. (He is now 34.) For him it is a manmade exclamation point, absurd and benign, whizzing over a manifold world which he celebrates by the act of painting.

Alberto Parres, Galleria Soligo, Via del Babuino 5, until March 3.

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Tax Issue Is

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Warner Reports Losses For 4th Quarter, Year

By Kathryn Harris
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Warner Communications Inc. has reported a net loss of \$203.7 million for the fourth quarter of 1984 and a loss of \$586.1 million for all of 1984, blaming most of the red ink on Atari operations that it sold last June to Jack Tramiel.

The losses compared with a \$6.86-billion profit for the like quarter a year earlier and a loss of \$417.7 million for all of 1983.

Fourth quarter revenue rose 7.2 percent to \$535.37 million from \$499 million. Revenue for the year rose 17.4 percent to \$2.02 billion from \$1.72 billion.

Warner said Thursday that it took \$225 million in fourth-quarter write-downs and reserves for discontinued operations, offset by income from continuing operations.

The company disclosed that it sold no longer attach any balance-sheet value to the \$240 million in long-term notes that Mr. Tramiel issued to acquire the Atari micro-computer and video-game business, because of "significant differences" between Warner and Mr. Tramiel arising from the Atari sale and the recent softness in the computer market.

Mr. Tramiel's notes were initially carried at \$180 million on the Warner balance sheet last year. The company reduced the amount to \$150 million in the third quarter, and said Thursday that it had removed the sum altogether and intended to recognize any interest and principal payments from Atari Corp. as income.

Warner also disclosed that it had created a \$75-million reserve for

discontinued operations. Although it refused to specify which operations were involved, the Los Angeles Times learned that reserves were established for Warner's 41-percent stake in the Atari coin-operated video-game business, the Gadgets restaurant chain, the Eastern Mountain Sports retail chain, an office complex in San Jose, California, and Warner's 48-percent stake in the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team.

A Warner vice president, Geoffrey W. Holmes, would confirm only reserves for Gadgets and the Atari coin-operated business.

Two of Warner's three remaining businesses posted strong gains for the fourth quarter and for the year.

The filmed entertainment unit, which includes the Warner Bros. studio, reported operating income of \$27.28 million, more than double the \$12.59 million a year earlier. For the year, the unit posted operating income of \$130.38 million, up from \$109.32 million in 1983.

The recorded music division reported operating income of \$32.22 million for the fourth quarter, up from \$24.75 million a year earlier. For the year, the division had operating income of \$89.6 million, up from \$60.72 million.

Fourth-quarter operating income for the publishing and distribution division declined to \$3.01 million, down from \$3.67 million a year earlier. For the year, the unit reported operating income of \$16 million, up from \$14.27 million.

Warner reported that its investments in cable TV and broadcasting showed some improvement, with fourth-quarter operating losses declining to \$5 million from \$19.45 million in 1983.

Senate Unit To Investigate Boston Bank

United Press International

BOSTON — A Senate subcommittee will investigate the Bank of Boston for failing to report more than \$1 billion in currency shipments to foreign banks and for doing business with two firms owned by a reputed underworld boss, it was reported Friday.

Senators William V. Roth, Republican of Delaware, and Warren Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, told the Boston Globe that the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations will send investigators to Boston to look into the charges. The two ranking members of the panel also said they plan to call bank executives to testify.

Mr. Rudman said the recent disclosures "raise very serious questions in my mind. It's hard to understand how a financial institution as large as the Bank of Boston could get into this kind of trouble," he told the Globe.

Meanwhile, Boston's mayor, Raymond Flynn, and the city's treasurer, George Russell, met with top bank officials Thursday night to discuss the charges. The bank holds \$45 million in city accounts.

Mr. Russell, speaking for Mr. Flynn, said after the meeting that the mayor had not yet decided whether to remove any city funds that are on deposit at the bank.

But, he said, the mayor "told bank officials he would not tolerate any institution or individual who deliberately or inadvertently makes it easier for organized crime to do business in this city."

Grumman Will Restructure Its Aerospace Unit

The Associated Press

BETHPAGE, New York — Grumman Corp. said it is breaking up its aerospace subsidiary into separate divisions, as part of a corporate-restructuring plan aimed at cutting costs and more effectively competing for contracts.

John Bierwirth, the chairman, said Thursday that Grumman, a holding company with diversified manufacturing and service operations, will create seven divisions aimed at specific markets, each headed by a division president.

Mr. Bierwirth said Grumman, one of the Navy's prime aircraft contractors, is taking these and other steps to "reduce our costs so that we are more competitive in our increasingly tough business environment."

Mr. Bierwirth said George

Skurla, 63, former chairman and president of Grumman Aerospace, will succeed Joseph Gavin Jr. as president and chief operating officer of Grumman Corp.

Grumman Aerospace will continue to exist as a subsidiary until its present contracts are met, Michael Drake, a Grumman spokesman, said.

But as new contracts come in, they will be assigned to appropriate divisions that are being broken out from the subsidiary, he said.

Mr. Drake said there will be separate divisions to handle aircraft production; subcontracting work for other manufacturers; production of automated test equipment; work with the space shuttle, and reworking existing aircraft and bringing them up to date.

Two other divisions will handle

Grumman's manufacturing of aluminum canoes, fire trucks and other boats and vehicles, and to produce computer software and provide computer maintenance services.

Ford's Tractor Proposal Assailed by Auto Workers

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The United Auto Workers union has condemned Ford Motor Co.'s move to ship tractor business to Europe as a violation of its 1984 labor pact.

Ford announced Thursday that it would move a large portion of its U.S. tractor operations to England and Belgium, displacing 230 workers in Romeo, Michigan.

Citicorp Disputes Moody's Review

Reuters

NEW YORK — Citicorp said Friday that it disagreed with a decision by Moody's Investors Service to place \$18.9 billion of its debt under review for a possible downgrading.

Moody's cited changes in Citicorp's capital structure, which have led to a decrease in the assets of the lead bank, Citicorp NA, as a percentage of consolidated assets.

But Citicorp called the diversification a source of strength and stability. "This shift is a direct result of a strategic plan to diversify our funding sources, increase direct access to consumer funds, and regionalize our activities," it said.

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COMPANY NOTES

Abitibi-Price Inc. said it will acquire CIP Daxion, a paper supplier and a subsidiary of CIP Inc., on undisclosed terms. The acquisition is expected to become effective Feb. 28, it said.

Alfred Products Corp. said it sold its Pheol manufacturing division to employees of the unit. Terms were not disclosed.

American Information Technologies Inc., holding company for five former Bell units, said it has developed a new mechanism to allow customers to dial up several new information services.

Bruswick Corp. said it is discussing the acquisition of ICO Inc. of Fort Worth, Texas, for about \$40.4 million. ICO, an oil-field service firm, had 1984 net income of \$2.9 million.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. has received clearance from the govern-

ment of Taiwan to form a 50-50 joint venture with a local partner to produce household products in Taiwan.

Continental Airlines said an administrative law judge has recommended that it be awarded the Houston-to-London route. Continental said it plans to begin the service on April 1.

Dee Corp. PLC said a government takeover panel has ruled that its bid for Booker McConnell PLC can only be increased from the present \$328 million (\$357.5 million) in exceptional circumstances. The Dee statement did not indicate what exceptional circumstances might arise.

Dennison Manufacturing Co. said it made an investment in Geka-Werke GmbH, an office-supply manufacturer located in

Hannover. Terms were not disclosed.

Digital Equipment Corp., responding to speculation that it would end production of Rainbow personal computers, said it will announce significant improvements in the line next month.

Fujitsu Ltd. said it won a contract to supply more than 30 digital telephone-switching systems to China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Terms were not disclosed.

General Motors Corp. said it will spend \$112 million on a three-year modernization program for its Allison Gas Turbine Division.

Hamby & Harman said it expects 1985 earnings and revenues to show a "meaningful increase" over 1984, barring a major economic slowdown. The company reported

1984 net of \$14.2 million on sales of \$619.5 million.

Hong Kong and China Gas Co. said it plans to raise about 347 million Hong Kong dollars (\$44.5 million) through a one-for-four rights issue.

International Business Machines Corp. said it has fabricated an extremely small and fast 1 million-bit computer-memory chip. A spokesman said the company is trying to produce them quickly for use in IBM products.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it will raise capital spending to 250 billion yen (\$952.4 million) in 1985 from 205.60 billion a year earlier. Of the total, 105 billion will be spent on research and development, 59 billion on improvements and 40 billion on facilities and new factories.

Tax Issue Is Left in Tatters

(Continued from Page 7)

deduct half of the dividend payments they make from their income.

Nevertheless, it would, while reducing the wide differences in the proportion of incomes companies pay in taxes, substantially raise the net taxes collected from the business sector. The Treasury proposal would, by 1990, raise corporate taxes by 37 percent, while reducing average individual income taxes by 15 percent. However, corporate taxes have been shrinking for some time as a share of both federal tax receipts and of gross national product. Corporate income taxes declined to 8.5 percent of total federal receipts in the fiscal year 1984 from

13.9 percent in 1976. And, as a share of GNP, corporate income taxes fell to 1.5 percent in 1984 from 2.4 percent in 1976.

If the president wishes to stick to his proposal for a "revenue-neutral" tax revision—one that would neither raise nor lower the net federal tax burden—it may be impossible for him to get the reductions in marginal tax rates for both individuals and businesses that he seeks. The president has also committed himself to eliminating federal income taxes on those close to or below the poverty line.

The heat is on the administration to make clear the specifics of what kind of tax overhaul it does want.

Kyocera Uses Japanese Techniques at U. S. Plant

(Continued from Page 7)

been unthinkable. "If the company wanted to establish this kind of relationship now, it would be impossible," said Keisuke Hasegawa, president of the U.S. operation.

Kyocera's U.S. division borrows another concept from its Japanese cousins, using an "amoebo" management set-up developed by Kyocera's founder and president, Kazuo Inamori, and similar to other decentralized management schemes. Each amoebo is a self-contained unit, setting goals for productivity, cost control, and the like.

"Managers think, 'I have to increase production, increase output, and reduce the cost,'" Mr. Ha-

segawa said. Rodney N. Lanthorne, the company's vice president for finance, said: "If you have every one of your profit centers or amoeboes turning a profit, then you can't help but turn a profit."

Kyocera has carved out 70 percent of the fastest-growing part of the technical ceramics market, the manufacture of water-like ceramic packages used to hold high-quality electronic chips. And it is taking huge portions of what may ultimately be a more lucrative market: the use of "structural" ceramics for such diverse products as scissors, artificial human joints and automobile engines.

While Kyocera's management style is quite Japanese, the compa-

ny's financial background is distinctly American. Stockholder equity is equal to 77 percent of assets, a reversal of the Japanese norm, in which companies rely more on bank debt than stock sales for funds; the average equity in Japanese companies is about 20 percent.

Kyocera's long-term debt is negligible. Rather than borrow money to expand the company, as is typical in Japan, Kyocera has done what U.S. companies do: issued stock to raise funds.

It may be unusual for Japan, but

it works. Last year, the company was named the most financially sound company in Japan in a survey by the Japanese business publication Nihon Keizai. Kyocera executives say such stability is important to good management.

"Money doesn't come from heaven," Mr. Hasegawa said. And if management can keep the company financially stable, employees will benefit, he said, quoting one of Mr. Inamori's major philosophies: "Top management has to have the responsibility to employee happiness, material and spiritual."



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The Phillips Independent Directors Ask You to Vote "FOR" The Recapitalization

This statement has been prepared by the independent, outside directors of Phillips Petroleum Company, comprising over two-thirds of the members of the Phillips board.

We wish to express our unanimous judgment that the Recapitalization recommended by the board to the shareholders, to be voted on February 22nd, is clearly in the best interests of all the shareholders.

- As independent, outside directors, we are required to exercise our best business judgment in evaluating proposals to acquire Phillips. We have a unique position from which to do this. We are neither employees of the Company—nor dependent upon our directors' fees for our standard of living. Therefore, we have no particular bias in making a business judgment on what is the best way to maximize shareholder value for all Phillips shareholders.
- Our assessment of Phillips value is quite different from that being put forth by stock market traders. We believe that the prices at which these people are willing now to buy and sell Phillips shares are based upon short-term, quick-buck considerations.
- Our sole interest is in maximizing shareholder value for all Phillips shareholders.
- We reviewed and evaluated the Mesa proposal and the Icahn proposals announced on February 4, February 8 and February 12 and concluded that none of these proposals met that critical test.
- We do not believe that the Note Purchase Rights Plan that we have adopted is a "poison pill." These "Fair Value" Rights guarantee that our shareholders are treated fairly and equally and cannot be forced to accept less than \$62 in cash for their shares.
- We have had and continue to have an open mind with respect to reviewing and evaluating any offers that would help maximize shareholder value for all Phillips shareholders. We have no reason to oppose, and are not opposed to, any fair offer which would accomplish this. To date, none has been forthcoming.

We believe Phillips is capable of great future financial performance for the shareholders and hence, in our judgment, represents values substantially in excess of current offers. The proposed recapitalization permits all shareholders to share in that future. At the same time, it provides enhanced present value for all shareholders. The recapitalization is an alternative to an ill-timed sale of the Company at this period of uncertainty in the oil business. We urge all shareholders to support the plan.

The Outside Directors of Phillips Petroleum Company

George B. Beitzel

George B. Beitzel,
Senior Vice President and Director of
International Business Machines Corporation

Michael N. Chetkovich

Michael N. Chetkovich,
Director of External Affairs, School of
Business Administration, University of California;
Formerly managing partner, Deloitte, Haskins and Sells

James B. Edwards

James B. Edwards,
President of the Medical University of South Carolina;
Former U.S. Secretary of Energy

Robert F. Froehle

Robert F. Froehle,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Equitable
Life Assurance Society of the United States

E. Douglas Kenna

E. Douglas Kenna,
Partner of G. L. Ohrstrom & Company

Melvin R. Laird

Melvin R. Laird,
Senior Counselor for National and International
Affairs for The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.;
Former U.S. Congressman and Secretary of Defense

Carol C. Laise

Carol C. Laise,
Retired Director General of the U.S. Foreign
Service in the State Department

David B. Meeker

David B. Meeker,
Retired Chairman of the Board of Directors of
Hobart Corporation

W. Clarke Wescoe

W. Clarke Wescoe,
Chairman of the Board of Directors and
Chief Executive Officer of Sterling Drug Inc.

Dolores D. Wharton

Dolores D. Wharton,
President of The Fund for Corporate Interns, Inc.

Francis M. Wheat

Francis M. Wheat,
Senior Partner in the law firm of Gibson,
Dunn & Crutcher; Former Commissioner,
U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission

Please sign, date and mail the **WHITE** proxy card. If you need further information on voting, including instructions on voting by Toll-Free Datagram, call Phillips Toll-Free at 800-431-2624. You may also call **D. F. King & Co.**, collect, at (212) 269-5550 in New York, (312) 236-5881 in Chicago, (415) 788-1119 in San Francisco, or (213) 215-3860 in Los Angeles.

SPORTS

Swiss Finish 1-2
In Giant Slalom

KRANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia — Swiss skier Thomas Bürgler won his second giant slalom ski race of the season Friday, rallying to defeat teammate Firmin Zurbriggen by one-hundredth of a second.

Bürgler, fifth after the first run, completed two trips down the course in 2 minutes, 10.21 seconds. Zurbriggen, the first-round leader, was timed in 2:10.22 while Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg took third in 2:10.42.

Zurbriggen, the defending World Cup overall champion, collected 20 points for his finish to boost his season total to 207. Girardelli, the overall leader at 215, didn't add to his total despite the third-place finish. Under World Cup scoring rules, a racer counts only his top five finishes in each discipline, and Girardelli already had three victories and two seconds before today's giant slalom.

Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, who has the most World Cup career victories, finished fourth in 2:10.45, his best giant slalom result of the season. The winner of 79 races — including 42 giant slaloms — in 11 previous seasons, the 28-year-old Stenmark has yet to win this, probably his last year on the tour. The three-time overall cham-

ption is ninth overall this season with 103 points.

Rok Petrovic of Yugoslavia was fifth in 2:10.47.

The mixture of artificial and natural snow seemed to favor early starters. Zurbriggen, the first starter, led the field after the first heat with an intermediate time of 1:03.75. Bürgler, first down in the second heat, was clocked in 1:06.05, fastest for the afternoon run.

Robert Erlacher of Italy was sixth, Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia seventh, Ricardo Pramotton of Italy eighth, Yugoslavia's Jure Franko ninth and Joergen Sundqvist of Sweden 10th.

Zurbriggen, gold medalist in the downhill and the combined in the recently completed world Alpine ski championships, was somewhat handicapped by a bandaged right knee. He hurt the hand during Thursday's downhill race at Bad Kleinkirchheim, Austria, when he slammed it into the icy slope to keep himself from falling.

Girardelli skied strongly, but missed any chance of scoring points in the race when he slipped slightly just before the end of his second run.

"This course is very short," said Petrovic. "It's like being on a string, and if you make a small mistake, you are pulled back."



Thomas Bürgler defeated teammate Firmin Zurbriggen by one-hundredth of a second.

Scotland Gears Up for France

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It is 16 years since Scotland last won a Five Nations rugby match in Paris, and veteran flanker David Leslie says he did not accept the captaincy with the idea of presiding this Saturday over an eighth consecutive Scottish defeat against France. "Playing the French in Paris is a hurdle," the



David Leslie

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

new captain said after a frigid final training session Friday morning, "but I like challenges."

French premonitions varied. An apparent minority of insiders feared a combination of Scottish spirit and dispirited French mistakes. More numerous seemed to be those trusting in coach Jacques Fouroux to fire up his experienced team after its comedy of errors in a 9-9 draw with revamped England at Twickenham on Feb. 2.

Fouroux's buildup theme is revenge for the 21-12 upset by Scotland in Edinburgh last March, when both teams reached the last of the five Saturdays undefeated. A lopsided penalty count influenced the result in the home team's favor and left unusual French bitterness.

A Scottish theme is winning at the rebuilt Parc des Princes stadium for the first time. Scotland won in suburban Colombes in 1969, but

it lost there in 1971 and has lost on all six visits to the Paris stadium, starting in 1973. France's Five Nations record at the new Parc des Princes is 20 matches won, one drawn (with England in 1974) and three lost (to Wales in 1975 and to England in 1980 and 1982).

A blanket of straw was protecting the Paris turf against frost as biting cold continued Friday.

Snow in Cardiff forced postponement on Thursday of the other match due this weekend, Wales vs. England. A new date remained to be set. With normally scheduled Five Nations matches due on March 2 (Ireland vs. France, Scotland vs. Wales) and March 16 (England vs. Scotland, Wales vs. Ire-

land) and with March 30 already taken by the matches that frost and snow prevented on Jan. 19 (France vs. Wales, Ireland vs. England), play could extend into April for the first time since 1973.

Three postponements in a Five Nations season is unprecedented at least since the World War II break. Severe weather delayed two matches in 1947 and one in 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1982. The death of King George VI led to postponement of England vs. Ireland in 1952, and a smallpox epidemic in Wales delayed a match in 1962. Ireland's home matches against Scotland and Wales were canceled in 1972 after bomb threats.

The present erratic winter — harsh cold interrupted by record-high temperatures early this month — has upset a lot of calculations. The Welsh, who expected a tough debut in Paris on Jan. 19, will instead be "going into March unbeaten," as new captain Terry Holmes joked on Thursday. England's first two matches will both have been at home. The French, instead of starting confidently at home against Wales and building up to a finale in Dublin, started awkwardly at Twickenham and will finish against Wales after a month off.

The weather has prevented play at club level, too, and many players are less match-fit than their coaches would like. That applies especially to older men returning from injury — such as Leslie, 32, and French No. 8 Jean-Luc Joliet, 31.

Leslie and prop Iain Milne were missed when Scotland went down to a surprise 18-15 defeat by new-look Ireland in Edinburgh on Feb. 2. After sweeping their four matches last year, for their first grand slam since 1925, the Scots go into their second match this year as the only team with a loss.

That was a bad start for new coach Colin Telfer and captain Roy Laidlaw, who has handed the captaincy to Leslie with relief. Having previously lost to Romania in Bucharest last May and to Australia in Edinburgh in December, the Scots come to Paris with a three-match losing streak. Any complacency is long gone.

Late injuries sidelined both first-choice wings, Jim Pollock comes on the left in place of Iwan Tukalo and Peter. Steven plays on the right in place of Roger Baird. There are 11 holdovers from the grand slam team, including halfbacks Laidlaw and John Rutherford — who have now played a record 24 international matches together — and full-back Peter Dods, the goalkeeper, who has been averaging 13 points a match since the start of last year.

The newcomers include 6-foot-7 (2.01-meter) lock Tom Smith. Along with 6-foot-4 No. 8 Iain Paxton, Smith is crucial to Telfer's plan for dominating the lineouts.

The French also field 11 survivors of last year's finale, with Philippe Dintaras replacing the retired Jean-Pierre Rives as captain. But despite Fouroux's emphasis on revenge, the overriding motivation may be just to keep surviving.

After Twickenham — when France failed to score a try for the first time in a Five Nations match since 1975 — even such established and still young stars as flyhalf Jean-Patrick Lescaudrou and center Didier Codorniu were told they were close to being dropped. Forwards are also at risk, and Joliet has described his return as a "double-or-nothing" gamble. The team faces Scotland with his back to the wall.

And also with unpublishable doubts about non-French referees. The Englishman due to control Saturday's match, Laurie Pridemore, has seen the lowest average of penalty goals per match of any Five Nations referee in the 1980s so far. Also, home teams have kicked an average of three penalty goals per match in the '80s, compared with an average of two by visitors. But the penalty balance against France under Welsh and Irish referees in its last two matches is a whopping 40 to 16.

Baylor Gets Clemente Award

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Don Baylor of the New York Yankees has received the Roberto Clemente Award in the memory of the Hall of Fame outfielder who died in a plane crash in 1972, while on a rescue mission to earthquake victims in Nicaragua.



The North Stars and Red Wings in a brawl that converged on Detroit's bench.

Stars and Wings Tie, On and Off Ice

The Associated Press

DETROIT — The Minnesota North Stars and Detroit Red Wings fought to a draw Thursday night. So did the coaches.

As the first period ended with Detroit leading 3-1, Minnesota's Willie Plett and the Red Wings' Greg Smith, who had tangled earlier in the period, squared off again in the second, squared off again in the third, and the brawl spilled into the Detroit bench, where the Wings' Danny Gare and Minnesota's Dino Ciccarelli exchanged blows.

Enter Minnesota's coach, Glen

Sommor. His target? Detroit's injured goalie, Greg Stefan, who wasn't even in uniform.

"You get a guy in street clothes standing behind the bench grab-

NHL FOCUS

bing and punching our players, and if you think I'm going to watch that, you're crazy," said Sommor, who leaped from his bench and tried to get at Stefan after what he termed a "sucker punch" on Tom McCarthy. McCarthy reportedly had three facial cuts and a concu-

sion and was taken to a hospital for observation.

Sommor was intercepted by Detroit Coach Nick Polano. The two grappled for five minutes.

"Nick was all right," Sommor said with a smile. "He was saying, 'Glen, we're too old for this.'"

Referee Ron Wicks, who handed out six fighting penalties earlier in the period, issued two majors, two misconducts and six game misconducts and ejected Sommor and Stefan. After things quieted down, the teams battled to a 5-5 tie, thanks to third-period goals 52 seconds apart by Minnesota's Brian Bellows and Gordie Roberts.

In other National Hockey League games, it was Washington 4, Calgary 3; Philadelphia 6, Quebec 3; Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 4; Hartford 4, New Jersey 0; St. Louis 5, Toronto 3, and Boston 3, Los Angeles 3.

Polano was more upset with his players for blowing a 3-1 lead than he was with Sommor. Detroit actually held a 3-0 lead on first-period goals by Ivan Boldirev, Ron Duquay and John Oprodnick before Minnesota rallied.

"After everything was taken aside, it seemed like they were the better hockey team," Polano said. "We seemed to slide after the fight."

After Duquay gave the Red Wings a 5-3 lead with his second goal of the game at 11:45 of the final period, Roberts converted Dennis Maruk's centering pass at 14:27 and Bellows beat goalie Corrado Miele for the slot for his second goal of the game at 15:19.

Celtics Thrash SuperSonics

United Press International

SEATTLE — The Boston Celtics turned Tuesday's embarrassment into Thursday's good fortune.

"We got hurt in Portland and we had to make sure we made up for it here," said K.C. Jones, the Celtics'

NBA FOCUS

coach, after his team beat the Seattle SuperSonics, 110-94, Thursday night.

"We were ready for this game," said Kevin McHale, who led the Celtics with 26 points. "The loss to Portland was disappointing. We executed better tonight. We played hard."

On Tuesday, the Trail Blazers jumped on the Celtics, opening a 26-point lead in the first half on route to handing Boston its 10th loss of the season.

Against the Sonics, Boston ran off 13 straight points in the final minutes of the first quarter and opening minutes of the second period to build an 11-point lead.

Boston took over sole possession of first place in the Atlantic Division with the victory over Seattle. The Celtics' 42-10 record is a half-game better than Philadelphia's.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Milwaukee 132, Indiana 128; Denver 138, Kansas City 123; San Antonio 131, Phoenix 102, and Houston 113, New York 105.

Cedric Maxwell scored 18 points in the first half but also picked up two technicals and was ejected from the game with one minute left in the second quarter.

Seattle closed the gap to 54-50 at halftime. Boston ran off a 14-6 scoring burst in the opening minutes of the third quarter to take control of the game.

Larry Bird, who finished with 18 points and 13 rebounds, scored eight points during the period as the Celtics opened up an 86-73 lead.

Seattle never challenged in the fourth period. The Sonics, losers of seven of their last nine, were led by Jack Sikma, who tossed in 24 points.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Navratilova and Evert to Break Tie

DELRAY BEACH, Florida (UPI) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd are about to break the deadlock. The two stars of women's tennis, who are 31-31 in head-to-head matches, will meet Saturday in the finals of the International Players tennis championship.

Evert, seeded second, rallied Thursday to beat unseeded Steffi Graf of West Germany, 6-4, 6-2. Evert trailed, 1-4, in the first set but won the next five games. Navratilova, the top seed, won her semifinal match in similar fashion, rallying to stop Carling Bassett of Canada, seeded 10th, 6-3, 6-3.

Tied for Lead in San Diego Golf

LA JOLLA, California (AP) — Gary Hallberg, Howard Twitty, Tommy Valentine and Don Pooley led a barrage of sub-par rounds with under 64 Thursday and tied for the first-round lead at the San Diego open golf tournament.

Two-thirds of the 155 players bettered par in the first round, and it appeared as though a two-round score of 140 or better — 4 under par — might be required to make the cut for the final two rounds. Bruce Lietzke, Steve Pate, Loren Roberts, Gene Littler and Vance Heafner were tied one stroke at 65.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Eastern Conference	Atlanta	42	10	.808	—
	Philadelphia	41	10	.804	1/2
	Washington	38	22	.630	14 1/2
	New Jersey	35	27	.561	17
	New York	18	25	.418	24 1/2
	Charlotte	17	26	.395	25 1/2
	Orlando	16	26	.380	26 1/2
Western Conference	Los Angeles	36	17	.679	—
	Utah	31	20	.608	4
	San Antonio	25	26	.488	10 1/2
	Phoenix	22	23	.489	13 1/2
	Portland	16	25	.391	19 1/2
	San Diego	16	26	.380	20 1/2
	Dallas	14	26	.348	21 1/2

Hockey

NHL Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Eastern Conference	Washington	31	20	3	65	182	123
	Philadelphia	29	20	3	61	172	123
	Pittsburgh	28	22	3	59	172	123
	N.Y. Islanders	30	22	3	63	253	215
	N.Y. Rangers	17	29	9	43	197	227
	Detroit	18	29	5	41	180	243
	New Jersey	17	26	7	41	183	222
Western Conference	Buffalo	27	15	3	62	202	157
	Montreal	27	19	10	64	214	187
	Quebec	24	25	8	56	226	205
	Los Angeles	24	24	5	53	222	205
	Hartford	18	20	4	42	184	241
	Calgary	16	20	4	42	184	241
	San Jose	16	20	4	42	184	241

Baseball

Transition

CINCINNATI

—Signed Tom Foley, infielder, to a one-year contract and Dave Parker, outfielder, to a three-year contract extension.

LOS ANGELES — Announced that Billie Sweeney, catcher, won his salary arbitration case.

NEW YORK — Announced that Doug Sisk, pitcher, lost his salary arbitration case.

PHILADELPHIA — Announced the retirement of The McGraw, pitcher. Announced that Jerry Kosman, pitcher, lost his salary arbitration case.

SAN DIEGO — Reached a contract agreement with Eric Show, pitcher.

ST. LOUIS — Reached a contract agreement with Don Burt, pitcher.

LEAGUE — Named Don Burt director of officiating and Hall Parnell assistant director of officiating.

MONTREAL — Signed Dwight Gooden and Freddy Roa, defensive linemen.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

BUFFALO — Named Art Anasta tight end coach and Bob Lutz running back coach.

PHILADELPHIA — Named Bill Jackson running back coach.

SEATTLE — Announced the resignation of Ray Prochaska, offensive line coach.

N.Y. ISLANDERS — Assigned Todd Lombardi, coach, to Indianapolis Colts of the International Hockey League.

COLLEGE

BALL STATE — Named Joe Rogers track and cross country coach.

WISCONSIN — Named Bob Tucker head football coach.

World Cup Skiing

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

(At Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia)

1. Thomas Bürgler, Switzerland, 2 minutes, 10.21 seconds.

2. Firmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 2:10.22.

3. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 2:10.42.

4. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:10.45.

5. Rok Petrovic, Yugoslavia, 2:10.47.

6. Robert Erlacher, Italy, 2:10.99.

7. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 2:11.16.

8. Ricardo Pramotton, Italy, 2:11.48.

9. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, 2:11.49.

10. Joergen Sundqvist, Sweden, 2:11.78.

11. Alex Glavin, Italy, 2:11.81.

12. Hans Pieren, Switzerland, 2:12.04.

13. Hans Enn, Austria, 2:12.12.

14. Alex Glavin, Italy, 2:12.54.

15. Boris Straz, Yugoslavia, 2:12.64.

16. Hubert Straz, Yugoslavia, 2:12.97.

17. Ivano Camozzi, Italy, 2:13.05.

18. Francis Piccardi, France, 2:13.12.

19. Josef Gasser, Switzerland, 2:13.22.

20. Günther Mader, Austria, 2:13.22.

21. Thomas Stangassinger, Austria, 2:13.29.

22. Ernst Riederer, Austria, 2:13.81.

23. Helmut Hahn, Italy, 2:13.85.

24. Jonas Nilsson, Sweden, 2:13.92.

25. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 2:14.02.

26. Krizan, 2:14.02.

27. Martin Hurn, Switzerland, 2:14.02.

28. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 2:14.02.

29. Paolo de Ceresa, Italy, 7:2.

30. Karl Altmann, Switzerland, 7:2.

31. Michael Hahn, Italy, 7:2.

32. Anton Steiner, Austria, 7:2.

33. Nilsson, 7:2.

34. (Head) Conradin Cathomen, Switzerland, and Daniel Heiser, Switzerland, 7:2.



Head first and head for the treacherous Shuttlecock Bend: They admit they are crazy and want no cure.

A Midwinter Madness in St. Moritz

By Donald Nordberg

Reuters

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland — Whatever their nationalities, they are all eccentric "Englishmen" when they ride the Cresta Run.

For 100 years, the members of the St. Moritz Tobogganing Club have been riding life and limb for the pleasure of sliding down 1,212.25 meters (3,970 feet) of ice with only the vaguest semblance of control.

They give themselves prizes for success and failure. They admit they are crazy and want no cure. And they politely resist all efforts to turn their lunacy into a real world sport.

For two weeks this month they met in St. Moritz to celebrate the centenary of the Cresta Run. In the early days, the riders were the fastest men on earth. From the top, past the junction, through the bends and over the leap to the finish, they reach speeds as high as 140 kph (87 mph).

Their sleds, virtually unchanged in design since 1907, are simple sheets of steel with two runners and a sliding padded seat. No mechanical steering or brakes are allowed.

Seven men have died and countless others have been injured attempting the Cresta Run. Most who try it once leave aching and never return.

Others, like Tony Emerson, a Lincolnshire farmer, get hooked. "It's a drug," he said. Emerson won the Bob's Handicap Cup this year, his first victory in any of the Cresta races.

Julian Board, honorary treasurer of the club and a mild-mannered London accountant off the slope, said the membership roll — about 950 names, only half of them British — is a closely guarded secret. "But it contains lots of princes, archbishops and knights," he said.

One commoner, Jack Glattfelder, a St. Moritz merchant of tea and a caviar and one of the club's many Swiss members, was an active rider for 12 seasons before retiring from the slope

